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A Farewell.

Good-bye! God speed thee on thy way
Across the waste of waters wide!
Fair winds and seas the ship betide,
With starry night and cloudless day!

Good-bye! from sight, but not from heart.
Though half the world may intervene,
In love, and hope, and trust serene,
We nevermore can be apart.

God keep thee in His tender care!
On the firm land or rolling deep
He giveth His beloved sleep,
For His strong love is everywhere.
—*S. S. Conant, in Harper's Magazine.*

What Is Life?

Eyes opening to the light, a feeble cry;
A few short years, some joys, more tears!
Eyes closing into night; a quivering sigh;
And this is life.

Hands toiling, ne'er at rest, but more and more
Eager for gain; oft tired in vain:
Hands folded on the breast, the battle o'er;
And this is life.

Heart beating warm with love, a spirit brave;
A dauntless breast, where weak may rest;
eart-silent, ne'er to move; a quiet grave;
And this is life.

A promise of rich harvests, sowing done;
Bright hopes and trusts: but "Dust to dust
Is murmured sadly o'er the setting sun!
And this is life.

A dawning fair and bright, a toil-filled day,
Some passing showers that bring forth flowers
At even-tide light—a heavenly ray;
And this is life.

FOR LIFE.

Eleven days on the road. By no means the Union Pacific, or any other line of continuous travel, where the minimum of bounce and jerk is combined with the maximum of comfort possible under steady motion. A road still unknown to surveyor or engineer, beyond reach or thought of railroadman or speculator, and but just opening up its two hundred miles or more of primeval forest. A road trodden only by Indians or crossed by stealthy fox or lynx, its length winding through treacherous marsh and bog, and swift-stream and deep, unbroken forest, only a "blaze" here and there, indicating at some points the course to be followed, and where too obtrusive trees were cut away, the stumps left standing at just the right height for impaling wagon-bodies and stirring up a degree or two of profanity in the drivers.

From Pembina to Crow Wing, and in those two hundred miles of a loneliness only the traveler of that region can know, what had not the patient oxen undergone? Twelve miles the average day's accomplishment, until Leech Lake and some suggestion of a civilized road had been reached. Heavy rains, swollen streams, fathomless mud-holes. Often a morning was spent in hauling wagons across a turbid and turbulent little river, and, while the oxen stood drenched and dripping after their reluctant swim to the other side, bringing over the loads, package by package, on a fallen tree, if such bridge could be discovered, or waiting while the two half-breeds swam across with them on their heads. Neddo, silent and calmly acquiescent in whatever fate might bring, served as fore and background for Boulanger, who swore in all dialects from French and English through to Creek and Chippewa, his black beads of eyes shooting fire, his small and gayly-bedecked legs dancing wildly among the packages, and his lean arms emphasizing the whirlwind of invective.

Even this had ceased to amuse. Drenched through by constant rains, tormented day and night by mosquitoes, in size, numbers and ferocity beyond the wildest imagination of the Eastern mind, endurance was all that remained. Even water-lilies palled, and for weary body and more weary mind but one desire had force—to see the low stockade of the Crow Wing agency, and an actual inn, where a real bed, even if one of four in a row, would be hailed as deliverance, and where one would find a postoffice and a daily stage, connecting this last outpost of civilization with St. Cloud, eighty miles below, and the first point where railroads could be reached.

Again a broken bridge gave another morning of unloading and swearing and reloading, and when at last the rushing river was passed and the wagon once more under way, a treacherous and shelving mud-hole suddenly swallowed up oxen and fore-wheels, dumped load and owners into its very depths, and for five minutes seemed likely to hold them there. Then all struggled out together, and while Boulanger shrieked with rage and Neddo examined pole and wheels and fished out the provision-basket, putting the contents on a damp log to dry, patience at last took flight, and like the ancient prophet in one of his very many trials and predicaments, "I spake with my tongue; I opened wide my mouth."

"I will not stay in this nest of mosquitoes and flies and wait hours for this final catastrophe to unsnarl. I shall march on to Gulf Lake, where there is a beach, unless this last flood has turned it to water, and there I can sit in the sand and get dry. Of course, now there is no reaching Crow Wing to-night, and we must make our camp at the lake."

For this journey was by no means a first or second one, and the ox-team was simply one more experience of frontier traveling. Canoe and flat-train and Indian pony had all been tried, and either was better than this frightful crawl, inch by inch, as it were. At Gulf Lake, the first camping point the previous year, ten miles above Crow Wing, had been a solitary wigwam, tenanted by a toothless but amiable squaw, who gave me fresh pickerel roasted in the scales over her fire, and affording a new sense of what flavor and savor natural methods may hold, and potatoes hardly bigger than walnuts, but dug in my honor from the field she had planted. Perhaps she would be there to-day. In any case, alone or with such society as she could give, there waited for me the clear, still, blue water in its setting of silvery sand, the blasted pine with its eagle's nest, the hush and serenity of the silent forest. Five miles under the pines, where one was less tormented by mosquitoes, and then came a final one—a wade rather than a walk. I had forgotten the bog and the corduroy had sunk quite out of sight, though I could feel it now and then below the black mud which held tenaciously to each foot by turn and yielded with a long, slow suck, like a smack of evil satisfaction over my tribulations.

Ten thousand hands could not have availed against that gray column of mosquitoes, whose sound seemed at last a trumpet call to other columns, and which, in spite of headgear and leather gloves, penetrated the unknown and unguarded chink or crevice.

Through the swamp at last and out once more under the friendly pines, and I ran, knowing the goal was near, and seeing soon the flashing sunlight on the blue water. There was a bending figure near the lake. Along the brook emptying into it corn and peas and beans were growing, and, actually, balsams and even sweet-peas at the end!

"My squaw has been brought over to white man's fashions," I say half aloud, and then stopped short, as the figure sprang up and turned with a subdued "my gracious!" when she saw the mud-coated and caked, torn, and most disreputable-looking apparition before her. So wan a face, such watery and faded, yet somehow intense blue eyes, so infinitesimal a nub of hair, so shadowy yet resolute a wraith, I had never yet encountered, even in remotest and most unfriended cabin, where a woman's life means the speedy loss of every trace of comeliness and grace.

"Well, I call it a providence!" she said, coming forward with a sort of silent rush as if carried by the wind.

"The first day I've ever been lonesome a mite or thought to care, but he's gone below three days now, an' Shahweah off for berries, an' I did say jest now, be the pond there, it was a leetle lonesome. An' then to think of a white woman bein' what I should see! It does beat all! Where be you from? I reckon it's a dry country you've left behind you," she added with a twinkle, "for you have brought all the mud with you. Now you come straight up along with me, an' I'll scrape you off some. Where's your folks?"

"Six miles back in a mud-hole," I answered, with the ghostly impression still strong upon me. The voice was only a husky whisper, and a nearer view only intensified the bloodlessness of the skin hardly hiding the poor bones below. The woman laughed.

"You think I'm a poor show," she said. "Folks gin'ly do; but I'm health itself to what I was."

"You were not here when I went up a year ago?"

"No; I come in November. When you're in some of my clothes an' have had a cup of tea I'll tell you all about it. There's the house. Aint that pretty for Gulf Lake? Kinder comfortable?"

Comfortable! A palace could not have held a tenth of all the word meant! A "but and a ben" only, but how spotlessly neat! Morning-glories and hops climbing over door and window, where white curtains hung; a snow-white bed, shut in by mosquito-bar; a square of rag carpet on the floor; stove and tins polished to their utmost capacity—one of shining blackness, the other of shining brightness—a dresser holding civilized dishes; a shelf, where two or three books lay—the Bible, Whittier's poems and "David Copperfield," and a pile of well-worn papers; an old-fashioned rocking-chair with patch-work cushions, and "light stand" near it; and, to complete the curious mixture of old New England farmhouse and frontier-cabin, a warming-pan hanging between the windows, its copper face shining like everything else.

"You think that's a queer thing to tote out West?" said my hostess, who had already spread a cloth and put on fresh water to boil for the promised cup of tea. "I 'lotted on it before I was big enough to reach it, hangin' there in grandmother's kitchen up in Vermont, an' when I went West, leastways what was West forty years ago—to Pennsylvany—I took it along for old times, and then to Illinois an' Minnesota an' here we both are up here. You'd say it wasn't much more use than Timothy Dexter's ship-load for the West Injies; but he made a fortune out o' that, an' I sort of expect good luck from this one. Now, before that kettle biles, you might freshen up a mite. The heft of it we won't do nothin' to till you've had your tea."

Words can never tell the delight of that freshening—first in cold water in a real wash-basin, then the tea, drank to an accompaniment of narrative poured out as if mere speech were a gift straight from heaven. An indomitable cheerfulness, a resolute grasp of these shadowy threads of life, seemed the strongest characteristic of this creature in whose faded eyes quick gleams of expression came and went, and whose alertness and even vivacity were miraculous testimonies to the imperious will that governed the frail body, no matter what human weakness interposed.

In the beginning, the story proved one I had often heard—the exodus of forty years before, when New England, more especially its northern portion, seemed emptying itself into the West, the white-covered, heavily-laden wagons passing day by day through the old towns, gazed upon by the more conservative with apprehension and dismay.

"I hankered after home; I do it even now, once in a great while," the shadowy woman went on; "but I ain't goin' to dwell on that. Likely's not, you've heerd forty folks say the same thing. But what you hain't heerd I'm goin' to tell you now. He came from Maine, as maybe, I don't say—born a lumberman, an' his father one before him. An' so, when Minnesota opened up, it come easy to put out o' Illinois, where farmin' never suited him, an' where there wasn't a stick o' timber, except along the river-bottoms, an' he always half pinin' for it. He knows his business an' soon fell into work, an' we settled down in Minneapolis; that's about as folksy a place as you'll find. But you see I wasn't never over strong, an' I'd shook in them bottoms till it's my belief there wasn't an inch inside of me that kept jest the place the Lord had laid out to have it keep. Folks said the trouble was your gall ran out into your liver; but I said your liver ran where it was a mind to, an' your stomach into whatever else there was, an' morn'n likely interfered with your lungs an' kept you from having a long breath. That's the way it looked to me, even after I got settled in Minneapolis, for mine got shorter an' shorter, an' at last, in spite of me, I was in bed, an' the folks sayin' I shouldn't never see spring.

"Now, the children had died as fast as they come almost. There wasn't one left; an' Hiram is set by natur' on what's his own, an' it seemed as if he couldn't stand it to lose me, too. We'd been unlucky, too—burned out once an' the bank broke that had our money in it, such as it was—an' he was pretty low; an' when time come to go up to camp he half broke down, an' he said: Malviny, I can't. Supposin' you shouldn't be here when I came back. I had better go as hand in a mill, an' earn less.'

"'Hiram,' I said, 'you take me along with you.' You never saw a man look more scared, for he thought I was goin' out o' my mind. But I hadn't noticed folks an' ways for nothin,' an' I said: 'Don't you know jest as well as the next one that the doctors keep sendin' consumptive folks up into the pineries? an' if your camp ain't as good as another, I'd like to know. I can't more'n die, anyway; an' I'm sick of bein' tucked up in bed an' an air-tight chokin' me day an' night, an' I'm goin' with you.' 'Malviny, you can't,' he said, 'it's all men. There ain't no place.' 'Then make a place,' says I. ''Tain't fit,' says he. 'Women don't know anything about a passel of men together.' 'Then the more reason for findin' out, an' seein' if they can't be made decent,' says I, 'if that's what you mean. I feel to know I shan't die if I can git up there; but go I will, if I have to walk an' can't do more'n ten steps a day.'

"Well, he knew I was set, an', though I didn't put my foot down very often, I had it down then, square, an' he set in a brown study awhile, an' he says: 'Well, Malviny, 'tain't no time to cross you, an' I never wanted to yet. If you think you'll hold out, I'll start up the country to-morrow an' see about havin' a separate cabin next to camp. They're fixin' for winter now, an' I kin go an' come in a week. But I don't see how you'll stand it, an' I don't believe you will.' 'Then I can be buried in the woods,' says I; 'I always did have a hankerin' to lay down for good unde pine trees.'

"Well, he went off; an' I will say I didn't see myself how I could live till he got back, for I had another time of raisin' blood that very night. It came pourin' straight out; but I said: 'I won't give in. It can't all run out, an' I calculate there'll be enough left to keep me goin.'

"Folks wouldn't believe it, but by the time Hiram got back I could crawl to the window. I sot there when he came in sight, an' he was astonished as you'd want to see. But he had to lay in an' git picked for goin' up, an' the very morning all was ready I must needs come down again. Well, he waited a day, an' then he says: 'I'll go with the load, Malviny, an' fix up a bit, an' then I'll come back an' take you up on a empty sled, so's to make room for a bed an' things for you to go easier.' 'I wan't to go now,' I says; 'I shall be dead if I don't.' Well we argued some back an' forth, an' at last he says: 'It ain't no use, Malviny. All's ready now, an' I'm goin' now, an' I'll come back for you as I said;' an' off he started for the barn. I was up that minute an' into my warm things in spite of Mrs. Smith tryin' to stop me, an' when he drove round an' come in I jest walked to the door. 'No, you don't,' he says, an' jest took me up an' laid me on the bed an' run.

"What got into me then I couldn't tell; Lord carried me along, I reckon. Anyway, I run too, Mrs. Smith after me, an' Hiram jest drivin' off, an' there I stuck to the runner and wouldn't let go. Hiram was pale as a ghost, an' most cryin', an' he says, 'For the Lord's sake, go back, Malviny,' an' I says, 'For the Lord's sake I won't,' an' jest crawled up into the buffaloes alongside o' him. 'There's one chance in a million of your gettin' there alive,' he says, 'an', if you're bound to go on that one, we'll try it, that's all;' an' off we went.

"Well, whether 'twas the notion or the air away from the air-tight, or carryin' the p'int, I couldn't tell, but I grew more an' more chirp with every mile. eat quite a dinner, an' slep' all night, an' Hiram he jest kept still an' waited. I knew he was waitin'. But we got through at last, an' into these very pine woods beginnin' at Crow Wing. sniffed 'em, an' knew life was in 'em if it was anywheres. When Hiram drove up before the camp, an' Smith, the overseer, come out, he looked a minute, an' then swore right out: 'Be you turnin' into a blamed fool at your time o' life, to be bringin' a dead woman into camp?' he says. But I knew I wasn't anywheres near dyin', an' Smith knows it too, now. I'd give a sight if he wasn't below. He's so contented to have me round again, he says he don't care if we never stir from here the rest of our lives: an' I'm sure I don't an' wouldn't. I walk under them pines, an' smell 'em deep in' an' I says, 'Here's your life-elixir, an' no mistake;' an' if folks knew it they wouldn't die in little close rooms, but come out under 'em. I was always a master-hand for out-doors, an' he helps along the house-work, so't we can garden together, an' Shahweah does what he an' me ain't a mind to. Mostly as long as daylight lasts I putter round outside; an' I ain't sure but what I shall be an old woman yet, even if I hain't but a piece of a lung left.'

"As for them men, you never see twenty fellows more set on bein' agreeable than they was. For all havin' to whisper, I always managed to make 'em hear, an' I did odds an' ends for 'em, an' they went in an' out, an' told stories, an' sung, an' one night I even danced; an' I never had a more sociable winter. I thought he'd be a leetle lonesome when they went below; but he takes a sight of comfort in the paper—we've had it from the beginnin'—an' he don't seem to mind one mite. I always read considerable, an' I go over an' over the few books we've got, an' find somethin' new every time. And I expect you'll laugh when I tell you the only thing that ever makes me lonesome or skeery. 'Tain't Injins; I don't see but what they're folksy enough, when you git over their blankets. It's loons. I say they're the lonesomest thing in natur', an' when they holler I jest crawl all over. But then I can git along even with them. An' now I'd like to know how you come here, an' all about it, every word; but I'm dreadful sorry he ain't to home."—*Helen Campbell, in Lippincott.*

How They Used to Travel.

In the sixteenth year of the reign of Charles II., of England, was established the first turnpike road where toll was taken, which intersected the counties of Hertford, Cambridge and Huntingdon. Until the middle of the eighteenth century, however, most of the merchandise conveyed from place to place was transported on pack-horses through short distances. Between distant places a cart was used, a pack-horse not being able to transport a sufficient quantity of goods to pay the cost of the journey. The common carrier between Selkirk and Edinburgh, a distance of thirty-eight miles, required a fortnight for his journey, going and returning. In 1678 a coach for passengers between Edinburgh and Glasgow, a distance of forty-four miles, was drawn by six horses, and the journey to and fro was completed in six days. In 1750 the coach took thirty-six hours to the journey. In 1849 the same journey was made, by a route three miles longer, in one hour and a half.

In the year 1763 there was but one stage-coach between Edinburgh and London. They started once a month from each of these cities. It took a fortnight to perform the journey.

In 1835 seven coaches started daily between London and Edinburgh, which performed the journey in less than forty-eight hours.

In 1763 the number of passengers by the coaches between London and Edinburgh could not have exceeded about twenty-five monthly. In 1835 the coaches conveyed about 140 passengers daily.

Until the close of the last century the internal transport of goods in England was performed by wagon, and was so expensive as to exclude every object except manufactured articles and such as, being of light weight and small bulk in proportion to their value, would allow a high rate of transport. Thus the charge from London to Leeds was at the rate of £13 a ton, being 13 1-2d. per ton per mile. Between Liverpool and Manchester it was 40s. a ton, or 15d per ton per mile. Heavy articles, such as coal and other materials, could only be available for commerce where their position favored transport by sea, and consequently many of the richest districts of the kingdom remained unproductive.

General Budlong A. Morton, alias Thomas A. Marvin, the celebrated swindler and bigamist, has earned a term of solitary confinement by an attempt to break out of the Virginia penitentiary.

Philadelphia has an artist named Sword. When eight years of age he was only a little bowie.

HEALTH HINTS.

Samuel Deaton, of Christiansburg, Ohio, who had rheumatism nineteen years, says the following is what cured him: "1 quart rye whisky, 1 oz. wild cherry bark (root), 1 oz. prickly ash root, 1 oz. yellow dock root, 1 oz spikenard root, 1 oz. genetian root, 1 oz. gum myrrh. If one bottle don't cure you, try another. Take three drinks a day. Two bottles cured me."

White bread alone will not support animal life. Bread made of the whole grain will. The experiment has been tried in France by Magendie. Dogs were the subject of the trial, and every care was taken to equalize all the other conditions—to proportion the quantity of food given in each case to the weight of the animal experimented upon, and so forth. The result was sufficiently marked. At the end of forty days the dogs fed solely on white bread died. The dogs fed on bread made of the whole grain remained vigorous, healthy and well nourished.

The habit of commencing dinner with soup has without doubt its origin in the fact that aliment in this fluid form—in fact, readily digested—soon enters the blood and refreshes the hungry man, who, after a considerable fast and much activity, sits down with a sense of exhaustion to commence his principal meal. In two or three minutes after he has taken a plate of good warm soup, the feeling of exhaustion disappears and irritability gives way to he rising sense of good-fellowship with the circle. The soup introduces at once into the system a small installment of ready digested food, and saves the short period of time which must be spent by the stomach in deriving some nutriment from solid aliment, as well as indirectly strengthening the organ of digestion itself for its forthcoming duties.

What the Japanese Eat.

M. T. Van Buren, United States consul general at Japan, presents in a blue book some interesting facts in regard to the food of the Japanese people. With a population of 30,000,000 people, there is to be found in the whole country but little more than 1,000,000 head of cattle. Of these only 600,000 can be considered fit for food. Therefore there are but two head of cattle for each one hundred people, whereas in the United States we have for one hundred mouths seventy-thre, cattle to fill them. Japan slaughters however, 36,000 head of cattle, more than one-half of which is eaten by the foreign population, the rest being consumed by the Japanese army and navy. Mutton and pork are, outside of the treaty ports, almost unknown.

Fish enters largely into the food of the people. Mr. Van Buren mentions that "cod, salmon, herring, mackerel, salmon trout, carp, eels, skate mullet, catfish and plaice are plentiful and cheap." It is known that the government has taken active measures in regard to fish culture, and endeavors in every way to increase the products of the sea, sending for all American publications on these topics. The consul states that "one-half of the people eat fish every day, one-quarter two or three times a week, and the balance perhaps once or twice a month." It is their habit to eat a great many varieties of fish raw. But the Japanese are more essentially vegetarians than even the Chinese, and all the land marine plants, with the tubers, seem to be placed under contribution.

Among exceptional food plants Mr. Van Buren mentions an acorn which grows on a small bush from three to four feet high; it has less sugar than the nut from the chestnut tree of America, but has the merit of being free from astringent and bitter qualities. Large quantities of these nuts are gathered, dried and eaten by the people in various ways. We hear a great deal about glucose and dextrine in the United States, and we find from Mr. Van Buren's report that the Japanese use in large quantities a substance which they call ame. "This is a preparation made from malted barley and rice or millet, the malt covering the starch of the rice or mullet into dextrine and maltose, and the product varying from a thick sugar or honey up to a hard candy." This ame is sold at a low price and its consumption is very large.

Law Expenses.

Twenty-eight years ago a citizen of New York, who died in that city, left an estate worth a quarter of a million of dollars, which he bequeathed by will to his son of the same name. But the will was disputed by the usual course of law, and the suit has just terminated in favor of the heirs, the son being dead. What remains of the estate appears to be worth about $35,000. All the rest has been swallowed up in law expenses. This is not by any means an exceptional case, but it fairly illustrates the rapid increase of the expenses of litigation, especially in reference to property rights, and how much chance the average public stands of bettering itself by resorting to protracted legal contests for the settlement of property rights, which could and should be amicably adjusted by compromise.

A still more striking case has recently made the rounds of the American press as having occurred in one of the law courts of the Middle States. A sharp trickster appears to have taken advantage of some legal technicality to institute suits before a local magistrate against large numbers of non-resident property holders and business men upon bogus claims for small sums of money. In all these cases the parties—very well knowing that they owed no such money—neglected to appear before the magistrate to plead in the cases. Of course judgment was given against them by default. Then the game was to permit these judgments to remain unnoticed until after the time had expired for taking appeals. When that was done the claims were put into the hands of the regular judicial authorities for collection, and of course had to be paid.

Barnum and the Bunko Man.

An old gentleman strolling leisurely up Broadway, New York, was accosted by a well-dressed young man, who slapped him on the back, saying:

"Why Mr. Williams, how are you? How are all the friends in Scranton?" "My name is not Williams," was the reply, "and I don't know anything about Scranton." The young man insisted that he could not be mistaken and followed, talking volubly, till the elderly gentleman turned round and said: "Look here. My name is P. T. Barnum, and unless you clear out immediately I'll have you behind the bars in the nearest police station in less than five minutes. I was a resident of this city before you were born. Now go." And he went.

Senator Fair lives in Charles Sumner's old quarters at Washington. The senator is the richest man in Congress, and probably the richest officeholder in the world. His leisure is devoted to the study of finance.

SUNDAY READING.

A Peculiar Prayer.

Rev. George C. Miln, pastor of Unity church, Chicago, has abandoned petitional prayer, and in place of saying "Let us pray," now says, "Let us hold communion together." He prefaced a recent sermon by the following monologue:

Again we close our eyes upon the world of care and toil, that we may open them upon a world of peace and pure reflection. We would leave behind all sadness, all anxiety and all gloomy thought, and take counsel at this time of our holiest impulses and our serenest philosophy. We would give free rein to all that is best within us—to "run and be glorified," and banish all that is unworthy and gross. We come here to think, in order that presently we may feel. May we think clearly and honestly. May we stimulate each other with such enthusiasm for truth as will lift us above servile regard for popular opinion. Oh, that we may be at least true, and unconventional, and brave with out boastfulness. And may the truth beget in us its most blessed fruits. May sympathy be our daily garb, and honor the habit of our life. May charity shine in all our acts, and modulate with its sweet emphasis all our conversation. May we despise all littleness as unworthy of men. May we be true of heart, gentle of speech, honest in thought, modest in utterance, and above all may our communion with each other so beget within us the spirit of love as that we shall be above unkind and stupid speech about each other. May we build up in ourselves and so also in others, true nobility of character, being kind to the poor, gentle to the sick, merciful to the fallen and charitable to the rich, and thus help dispel the clouds which conceal the dawning of humanity's ideal day. Amen.

Religious Intelligence.

There are in Kansas 299 Presbyterian churches, with 12,044 members.

The Baptist churches of Massachusetts raised for all purposes last year $624,594.

Mr. F. Wise, of Ireland, has given $100,000 toward the restoration of the cathedral in Cork.

Michigan has 174 Presbyterian churches, with 16,156 communicants; Iowa 355 churches, with 20,812 communicants.

The jubilee fund of the English Congregationalists now amounts to $500,000, all of which has been raised since October, 1881.

The Mississippi Northern Methodist conference reports 21,982 members, 2,853 probationers, 304 churches, valued at $20,165, and 364 Sunday-schools.

The *Methodist* says it has reported 12,971 conversions in 1882. It thinks that as an evangelistic force Methodism shows no signs of weakening, but many of its converts go to other churches.

It is reported in Japan that the government is about to re-establish Shintoism as the religion of the state, and to combat by all possible means Buddhism and the progress made by Christianity.

The total indebtedness reported by the Methodist churches in Philadelphia at the conference of 1881 was $542,967. It has since been reduced to perhaps $500,000. There are but ten churches free from debt.

Archdeacon Macdonald, an Episcopal missionary in British America, has a field of work on the confines of the Arctic circle extending over about twenty degrees of longitude. About 1,500 natives have been baptized, and more than 100 are communicants.

Hints on Calling.

On leaving, never mistake a silk umbrella for your cotton one. You may be termed eccentric.

Do not wear your muddy gums in the parlor, and wipe them on the carpet. It isn't æsthetic.

If you are requested to "call again" suggest that you are willing to take something on account.

Do not attract attention by consulting your watch. You might be mistaken for a car starter.

Do not talk too much of your valuable jewelry. The hostess may think you have too much "brass."

Never commence a conversation by referring to the weather. You may be taken for a lightning rod agent.

Do not ask point blank how much the paintings cost. Just casually inquire where the lady buys her tea.

Beware of making free with the dog. He may be capable of distinguishing between a gentleman and a rogue.

Do not carry your lighted cigar into the drawing-room. The odor of cabbage may be distasteful to the hostess.

Do not make the first call if you are a new-comer in the neighborhood. Just wait until you have made several.

On entering, always let your lady precede you. If the family you are visiting keep a bad dog you may find it healthier to do so.

If the baby is handed you to hold, do not stick pins in the cherub's body. It may be a little sensitive, and you may hurt its feelings.

Do not open or shut doors or windows, or alter the arrangements of the room. When you want to get out, climb through the fan-light.

Do not tattle. Do not carry gossip from one family to another. If you have a wife let out the job to her. She will do it more effectually.

When a lady has called who has recently returned from a sojourn, do not wait until she is taking her leave before you remark that you "are glad to see her back." It may sound a little suggestive.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

A Touching Incident.

A touching incident occurred at the Midlothian mines, Virginia. Superintendent Dodds mounted a coal car and addressing the wailing throng of women and children, said: "My poor friends, it grieves me to have to state to you that for the present our search for the bodies of those you knew and loved will have to be abandoned. You know what fire in a coal mine means, and it may take months of watching to subdue it. We will close the pit now." The speaker's voice quivered with emotion. When he finished, a beautiful little girl of fourteen years, Annie Crowder, the only daughter of one of the victims, uttered a piercing scream and rushed to the mouth of the pit, crying: "Oh, do not leave my dear papa to burn down there. Let me get into the cage to go down after him. Let me save him." The strong arms of the miners held her back as the fragile thing tried to make her way to the cage, and more than one blackened face was made blacker as the hand went up to wipe away the tears. Men sobbed aloud and turned away to conceal their emotion. The little girl, finding her progress barred, swooned at the mouth of the pit.

How Rugs Are Made.

How many who stop to admire the show windows of our carpet dealers know how the rug is made? That it is woven somehow is all that is apparent as it lies there warm, soft, bright with a dozen colors, fruits, birds or figures. The rug is twice woven, and this is its history: First, the border and center that is to form the pattern is designed; then painted in straight lines upon paper, containing a ruled scale, and in the proper colors that are afterward to appear on the rug. This paper rug is then cut up into strips, each containing two spaces of the scale, and these papers are the pattern that the first or weft weaver is to follow.

In weaving weft a warp beam of say 200 threads in width and a wheep beam of 100 threads in width are required. Two threads of the first and one of the second pass through the same split in the reed at regular intervals of say one-third of an inch, the intervening splits of the reed being empty. The paper pattern is fastened to the middle of the work, and the weaver follows it exactly as it is painted; that is, the pattern may need six threads of crimson, two of black, twelve of corn, ten of green olive, and so on, the weaver filling the "spot" exactly as to length and color. Having woven the full length of the paper as painted on the left-hand space the paper is begun again and the painting in the right-hand space is followed, and when all the papers which, laid side by side, form the rug, have been thus gone over the weft for the rug is finished.

The roll of weft-cloth is then run through the cutting machine, a ten-inch cylinder, around which a continuous thread of knife blades is wound. The cylinder is revolved at a high rate of speed, and the weft-cloth, passing within range of the knives, is cut into strips by them. These strips do not unravel, because in weaving the wheep-thread is twisted about the two warp-threads and the filling is locked in. After twisting each strip to change it from being a flat thread into a round thread, it is wound upon a bobbin, and is ready for the second weaver, who is called the setter.

The warp of the rug is black flax; and the setter uses two shuttles, alternately—a small one, containing a bobbin of two-ply or three-ply flax, and a large one for the unwieldy bobbin of weft. A white thread on each side, and one in the middle of the black wrap are the guides to the setter, who sees that certain parts of the weft-thread come under those white threads before he presses the weft in. Each bobbin of weft will weave about three inches of the rug; so, if the rug is one yard long it will require about twelve bobbins, which mean twelve pieces of weft-cloth to complete it. But these twelve pieces, having each been cut up into ninety-six identical strips, will make ninety-six similar rugs. Therefore should the weft weaver put in, say, eight threads (one-half inch in length) of a wrong color or shade, that error would appear in ninety-six rugs. The setter having finished the ninety-six sets of twelve bobbins, the rugs are ready for finishing. The machine through which they pass cuts the surface off evenly, and brushes them free of fragments of the materials used. This treatment brings out every detail of the design and heightens the colors. Most of the rugs made here are of flax and wool; others are of silk and shoddy silk. The weft for the silk rugs has eight strips to the inch, and to cut it requires 288 knife blades, each one of which must have a razor edge. The weft cloth and the blades must be set to a nicety, since the variation of the sixteenth of an inch would make the knives cut the 288 threads instead of the filling between the threads. There is a firm in Glasgow, Scotland, who manufacture for the royal houses of Europe such elaborate designs as the Lord's supper, the weft-weaver, in some cases, using 400 different shuttles.

The Curious Lacquer Ware of Japan.

The lacquer ware of Japan and China is already well known to collectors of bric-a-brac. The lacquer ware of Burmah is not so well known, and is distinguished by an extreme thinness and flexibility. The supreme test of excellence in such ware is that the sides can be bent in until they touch without breaking the ware or cracking the varnish. These peculiar Eastern wares do not admit of reproduction by Western mechanics, owing to the peculiar character of the materials used. It was once thought that the Chinese and Japanese lacquered goods were a species of papier mache, but it is now known that they are made of native woods treated with the juice of the urushi tree.

A Burman has furnished to an English paper an interesting explanation of the mysteries of the flexible Burmese lacquered ware. It seems that the smooth, polished articles of that sort are really bamboo baskets. In Burmese forests grows a huge tree whose leaves can hardly be seen for masses of creamy white blossoms, with a fragrant apple odor. These blossoms when cooled in a certain way make an acceptable dish. From the trunk of the tree is obtained a dark, thick juice that becomes jet black upon exposure to the air. The finely plaited bamboo articles are coated with juice Afterward pastes, composed of the thit-see juice and certain wood dusts are laid on. Then follow pastes of the thit-see juice and bone ashes. The surface is smoothed and polished by rubbing, and a fine gloss is given by the use of a powdered, petrified wood. Red is almost invariably the ground color, but a curious checker work is produced by rubbing down the red paint until the edges of the bamboo wicker work are brought up enough to show the black wood oil through the vermilion layer. The colors used in the decoration of the ware are red, green and yellow, applied in vegetable oils. In this way the Burmese make ware of wonderful lightness, flexibility and strength, from small drinking cups and betel boxes up to an elaborate structure six feet high, with seven sacred spires, which the king sends laden with food under the royal umbrellas to a celebrated pagoda in Mandalay.

The thit-see juice has many uses. Applied to marble or clay images it enables them to take on gilding. Umbrellas are always varnished with it to make them impervious to rain, and all the racing and war boats in the country are made by it more water-tight than the best calking in the world could effect.

The Panama Canal.

Should the projected canals across the Isthmus of Panama ever be completed, it will be at a terrible cost of human life. The climate is very unhealthful and laborers cannot be provided with proper food.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

A rich Frenchman who had a desire to know how a camel roast would taste, paid $4,000 for an animal to get his roast from. It tasted like beef.

FOR THE LADIES.

Spring Millinery.

The first importations of bonnets show straws in great variety, to the exclusion of chip braids; the latter are said to be so fragile that they scarcely last through a season, and the fine straws are made as light as chip, and are far more durable. English split straws and Milan braids will probably find most favor, as they come in very narrow braids of satin-like luster, and are very light in weight; these are shown in two shades of cream white and ecru, and are in all the new shapes both of bonnets and round hats. These fine straws are also colored deep green, brown, blue, garnet and black for bonnets to wear with special costumes, or with white or black dresses.

The red hats that were so fashionable last summer are repeated in darker shades, and in these smooth light braids as well as in the heavy looking rough straws. Manila braids are brought out in deeper ecru tints than any worn last year, and are liked particularly for large pokes and wide-brimmed round hats. The porcupine braids with stiff bristling loops of the straw are shown again, and there are the scalloped-edged rough straws that were worn alike for dress and undress hats last year. Satin straw, Milan and split straws are used for the small capote bonnets that will be chosen for dress, and also for the larger shapes for watering places.

The yellowish Tuscan braids are always liked for summer bonnets, and are now largely imported in plain, smooth braids, and in the fancy lace straws that were offered last year, but did not prove popular. In the new bonnets two kinds of Tuscan braids are combined; the principal part of the bonnet is the plain Tuscan, and there are insertions of the lace straw laid flat in the crown and like a border on the brim. Thick clusters of loops of braid form a band like a ruche on the brims of bonnets and of round hats. Leghorns are imported in all the new shapes for those who can afford to purchase them and there is an effort to revive the horsehair or crinoline straws known as Neapolitan braids, but hitherto these have been of such poor qualities that they cannot be commended.

The new shapes are not new, but merely accentuate those of last year, showing larger pokes, wider brimmed round hats, and small capotes. The pokes have crowns of various shapes—round, tapering and almost square—while the front projects upward so high that the fashion of trimming next the face will have to be resorted to in order to fill up this great space. There are small clusters of fine flowers to be used for this purpose, stuck about irregularly in the way seen in the bonnets of a hundred years ago. There are also three-quarter wreaths that are to be worn just across the upper part of the inside brim of pokes, and to be placed at will, as best becomes the wearer's face, on the new round hats. These trails of flowers are also to be put on the outside of dressy small bonnets, almost covering one side of them, while on the other side will be clusters of ostrich feathers. Rather small flowers are imported, although milliners predict that the large crushed roses and other double flowers without foliage will be used. For medium small bonnets the coronet fronts are used; and there are some pokes that have the edge of the brim rolled back like a coronet. The round hats retain the large shapes of last year that are capable of being made so picturesque and becoming. The brims are very wide and flat, and are without wires, so that they can be made into almost any desired shape, but it is said they will be worn quite flat on the head, in peasant fashion, with the brim straight all around.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Fashion Notes

New trains are pear-shaped.

Gold tulle trims evening dresses.

Velvet dresses need little trimming.

Yellow diamonds are in great favor.

Guipure guimps are in new dresses.

Silver gray is revived as a fashionable dress color.

Buttercup yellow is a fashionable spring color.

Bonnets grow larger and the poke shape prevails.

American silks and satins are winning new praise abroad.

Flowers on dinner tables grow more and more in fashion.

Æsthetic dress grows more and more in favor in England.

Large polka dotted Spanish lace neck-scarfs are in high favor.

Lace will be as popular as ever for trimming summer toilets.

Kerchiefs of white, pale tinted, and black *crepe de chine* are much worn.

Black remains the choice color for the costliest and most elegant wraps.

Colored Spanish lace appears on many of the Paris trimmed hats for spring wear.

Long lace strings for brides will be more fashionable on bonnets than ribbons strings.

Crepe broche in all shades of color, pure white and cream will be used in trimming bonnets.

Felt skirts are very handsome this season, and come in all the new desirable shades of color.

Bonnets, muffs, pelerines, dress trimmings and fans made of peacock feathers are much favored.

Feather bands are considered more elegant than fur ones as trimmings for the richest wraps and costumes.

Pale pink and silver are very fashionably combined in toilets designed for young ladies' dancing parties.

Feathers and jeweled combs are more fashionable for evening coiffures than flowers, either real or artificial.

Long haired India cashmere, just because it is uncommon and unpretentious, is used alongside of the richest silk, velvet and plush cloaking fabrics for wraps of high ceremony.

How an Alligator Eats.

An alligator's throat is an animated sewer. Everything which lodges in his open mouth goes down. He is a lazy dog, and instead of hunting for something to eat he lets his victuals hunt for him. That is, he lies with his mouth open, apparently dead, like the 'possum. Soon a bug crawls into it, then a fly, then several gnats and a colony of mosquitoes. The alligator don't close his mouth yet. He is waiting for a whole drove of things. He does his eating by wholesale. A little later a lizard will cool himself under the shade of the upper jaw. Then a few frogs will hop up to catch the mosquitoes. Then more mosquitoes and gnats light on the frogs. Finally a whole village of insects and reptiles settle down for an afternoon picnic. Then all at once there is an earthquake. The big jaw falls, the alligator slyly blinks one eye, gulps down the entire menagerie and opens his great front door again for more visitors.—*Florida Letter.*

FACTS AND COMMENTS.

It is estimated that as the result of the persecution of Jews in Russia, 100,000 Jewish families have been reduced to poverty, and property has been destroyed to the extent of $80,000,000.

"President" Taylor, of the Mormon church, recently married his twenty-eighth wife—a Massachusetts widow. In four days she had raised such disturbances with the other wives, and proved herself to be so unsusceptible to discipline, that the "President" had to pension her and send her to San Francisco.

Wilson Waddingham is a New York millionaire whose fame has not winged itself very far away from home. He is said to have made a million in one operation in mining stock last year. He owns a million and half acres of land in New Mexico, there being upon the range 30,000 cattle. He has just built a $100,000 residence in New Haven.

A locomotive fireman on the Northern Pacific road became insane, overpowered the engineer, and ran the train at the rate of a mile a minute. The engineer managed to get the upper hand of his maniac assistant, and to stop the train just in time to prevent a collision. The crazy fireman leaped from the cab, and disappeared on the prairie. It was a freight train, but the same thing might have happened if there had been passenger cars attached to the locomotive.

Fishermen at Astrakhan were overtaken with a shocking calamity during a recent storm that passed over several parts of Russia They are wont to go out in large parties to fish on the ice at the mouth of the Volga, and 600 of them were thus engaged when a fearful gale swept over the place, breaking up the ice and apparently taking the life of every one of them. Much damage was done by the storm at Moscow, trees being uprooted, and the roof of the new exhibition building blown off.

The practice of keeping hives of bees in Paris has spread so extensively that the prefect of police has issued an order forbidden it for the future, except in the case of persons who shall have received a special authorization. The preamble of the decree represents the great danger to the population of the existence of so large a number of bees in the neighborhood of the markets, schools and refineries, as well as the opinion of the council of public health for the department of the Seine condemning the practice.

New York juries have given a man $10,500 damages for having his eye put out by the shattering of a pane of glass in a horse-car by collision with another car, and a woman $6,000 for a broken knee-pan got in a horse-car. In the latter case, the woman on entering the car told the conductor where she wished to get out; he forgot it and went by at a rapid rate; she motioned to him without effect; she then rose and called his attention again when he rang and the car stopped suddenly. A passenger's legs were sprawled in the passage, and this with her inertia threw the woman heavily upon the floor. The railroads are finding out that people have rights and can maintain them too.

The German carp, the valuable food-fish recently introduced in the United States, is making its way to all parts of it with great rapidity. Mr. Abel Wright, who began with two or three dozens of the carp three years ago, thinks that he now has at least a million in his pond at Griffen, Ga He has sold more than 5,000 at twenty dollars a hundred, and cannot keep up with his orders. He bears out Mr. Seth Green's statement that one can almost see the carp grow, so rapidly does it increase in size. Mr. Green asserts that an acre of water can be made as profitable as an acre of land, and it does not cost much to make the experiment.

The Botanical garden at Washington has a curious history. It has grown up with little help from the law. When the Wilkes exploring expedition returned to the United States about forty years ago it brought back from the South Pacific certain rare specimens of flora of those regions, and Congress appropriated $1,200 to have them properly cared for, and as a report of the expedition was to be published under the direction of the committee on library the care of the botanical specimens was placed under its supervision. Of course the thing grew, till now the Botanic garden is an "institution" which costs about $15,000 a year and upon which, first and last, nearly $600,000 of the public money have been expended. The garden appears to be useful only as "a thing of beauty," and in that respect mainly for the purpose of furnishing free flowers to official society.

Persons holding policies of life insurance would do well to examine them for the purpose of ascertaining if any of the fine print prohibit them from bathing. "In Cincinnati," says the Detroit *Free Press*, "a company recently contested a death claim on the ground that the deceased came to his end while bathing, and that death was not therefore caused by bodily infirmities or disease, but resulted from voluntary exposure to unnecessary danger. The court held, fortunately for the beneficiary in the policy, that she could recover, because the proof showed that deceased died from cramp; but there is no certainty that other courts will follow the ruling, especially in cases where death results from bathing in a tub and not in the sea. To persons unaccustomed to the bath the former, like the latter, would be 'a voluntary exposure to obvious and unnecessary dangers,' and might result in death. Wherefore, it is best to examine the policies."

An Opium Den in New York.

A New York police captain recently visited an opium den in First street, that city. The smoking-room is a small place in the center of a basement, admission to which costs twenty-five cents. Six men and one woman, all well-dressed Americans, occupied two beds and were engaged in preparing the drug for smoking. One of them said he had not left the place in three weeks, and that he had spent in that time about $2 per day for opium. The woman said she was a Californian, and that she came to New York city because the laws in California prohibited opium smoking. Bowls of strong tea without milk or sugar were occasionally brought to the smokers, and they drank copiously of it. One of the attendants said that most of the patrons of the place were actors and actresses, some of whom were well known and very popular.

Professor Riley says that the heat and drought of the past summer have killed off the Hessian fly, and that immunity from its attacks may be expected for some years to come.

Broken Strings.

There is no minstrel ripe in years,
But, as his song he sings,
Feels musingly across his harp
To find some broken strings.
The early songs that from his lyre
His youthful fingers flung,
Have lost their first Promethean fire
Since love and life were young.

The world may listen to the strains
Which from each harp-string float
But still unto his ear remains
A discord in the note.
And still his heart, unsatisfied,
Seeks, yearningly, in vain,
To find the music which has died
And mend the broken strain.

Oh, world! that listens, when too late,
Unto the voice which sings,
And loves the music, when the years
Have shattered many strings,
But little owes the bard to you
For praises from your tongue,
Who heard not when the harp was new,
And love and life were young.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

A two-foot rule—Keep your feet dry.

"I am not so bad as I am painted," said the fashionable woman.

The bashful lover who can't express his feelings often sends them by mail.

Though manufactured abroad, a home-spun article—A top.—*Richmond Baton.*

"If I thought I was going to become gray, I know I should die!" exclaimed Miss Springle. When she turned gray, she did dye, sure enough.—*Boston Transcript.*

Mrs. Emma Q. Housh is making the *Woman at Work* very pleasant and entertaining.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.* Emma can do more than we have succeeded in doing. We have on several occasions found a certain woman at work, and when the last time we found her at work, we tried to make her pleasant and entertaining by making humorous allusions to the flatness of the biscuit, and by telling her of the exceeding lightness of the pie crust that Brown's wife makes. She, in the most pleasant and uninteresting way suggested that she wished we would either go and board with Brown's family or fall down the stairs and break our blessed neck.—*Texas Siftings.*

A certain doctor of divinity said every blade of grass was a sermon. The next day he was amusing himself by clipping his lawn when a parishioner said: "That's right, doctor—cut your sermons short."

Student (not very clear as to his lesson)—"That's what the author says, any way." Professor—"I don't want the author; I want you!" Student (despairingly)—"Well, you've got me."—*Harvard Crimson.*

"Man and wife are one, are they?" said she. "Yes, what of it." said he, suspiciously. "Why in that case," said his wife, "I came home awfully tipsy last night, and feel terribly ashamed of myself this morning." He never said a word.—*Texas Siftings.*

"Johnnie, here you are at the breakfast table and your face is unwashed," said his mother, with a sharp look. "I know it, ma. I saw the animalcules in pa's microscope last night, and I ain't going to have those things crawling all over my face with their funny little legs."

"I ne'er was more infatuated
Than now, beneath your glances,"
Said Jones unto the bonny maid
Whose love his heart entrances;
"Except," said she, "when in that tub
Of butter you prostrated,
That was the time, you'll own yourself,
Still more in-fat-you-waited."
—*Rome Sentinel.*

She sat down at the piano, cleared her throat and commenced to harmonize. Her first selection was, "I cannot sing the old songs;" and a gloom that was colder and bleaker than a Sunday dinner fell on the company when the stranger in the corner said, "And we trust that you are not familiar with the new ones."—*St. Louis Hornet.*

This is a Fashionable Restaurant. Do you not see the pink Chewing Candy and the Angel Cake in the Window? Angel Cake is Nice, but you can get more Molasses Ginger-bread for your money. See the Young Man and his Girl outside of the Restaurant. Will they go in? He is telling her Some one was Poisoned last week by eating Oysters at the Restaurant. She exclaims "How Dreadful!" and says she is glad they have other Things to eat in the Restaurant Besides Oysters. Yes, they will go in, but he Wishes he had thought of a better Lie to tell her.—*Elevated Railway Journal.*

WISE WORDS.

Everything without tells the individual that he is nothing; everything within persuades him that he is everything.

There are some people who are so quarrelsome that if they had two ideas in their head at the same time they would fall out with each other.

Most of us know something about the discipline of poverty, and feel quite ready to experience some of the awful responsibilities of wealth.

In the voyage of life we should imitate the ancient mariners, who, without losing sight of the earth, trusted to the heavenly signs for their guidance.

Truth can hardly be expected to adapt herself to the crooked policy and wily sinuosities of worldly affairs, for truth, like light, travels only in straight lines.

Beware what you say of others, because you only reveal yourself thereby. A man doesn't think to look behind the door unless he has sometimes stood there himself.

Cunning is not best nor the worst of other qualities. It floats between virtue and vice. There is scarce any exigency where its place may not, and perhaps ought not, to be supplied by prudence.

Some men make you feel as though the warm sun had just broken through the clouds, while others make you feel as though a sudden east wind, with its arms full of cold fog, had caught you with too thin clothing on.

Experience always leads to modesty when wisely used. It never leads to boastful confidence or to self-idolatry. It has been too often rebuked to claim infallibility, and too often humiliated to set up a primacy that may not be challenged.

There is no kind of achievement you could make in the world that is equal to perfect health. What to it are nuggets and millions? The French financier said: "Why, is there no sleep to be sold?" Sleep was not in the market at any quotation.

Picking Out the Weak Points of a Horse.

The weak points of a horse can be better discovered while standing than while moving. If he is sound he will stand firmly and squarely on his limbs without moving any of them, with legs plumb and naturally poised. If one foot is thrown forward with the toe pointing to the ground and the heel raised, or if the foot is lifted from the ground and the weight taken from it, disease may be suspected, or at least tenderness, which is a precursor of disease. If the horse stands with his feet spread apart or straddles with the hind legs, there is weakness in the loins and the kidneys are disordered. Heavy pulling bends the knees. Bluish or milky cast eyes in horses indicate moon blindness or something else. A bad-tempered horse keeps his ears thrown back. A kicking horse is apt to have scarred legs. A stumbling horse has blemished knees. When the skin is rough and hard, and does not move easily and smoothly to the touch, the horse is a heavy eater and his digestion is bad. Never buy a horse whose respiratory organs are at all impaired. Place your ear to the side of the heart, and if a wheezing sound is heard it is an indication of trouble—let him go.

The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ ....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Mar. 2, 1882.

In the 29 ward Philadelphia two ladies were elected school-directors.

Ganoe—the republican Justice of the Peace—charged with manufacturing several hundred dollars worth of foxscalp certificates, can lay in a defence that there are so many scalps in Taylor twp., only they are on the foxes yet running in the woods, and that he drew his premiums a little in advance of bagging the foxes, which are a cunning animal.

Congress will no doubt fasten another rotten borough, a pocket state, upon us, in order to make two more senators and three electors for the republicans to keep themselves above water. The house committee on territories finally agreed upon the substitute bill which was printed and recommitted on 18 ult., providing for the admission of Dakota as a state in the Union, and ordered to be reported to the house for passage.

Dakota has only a handful of population, and in this state there are a dozen counties each one of which is larger in population than Dakota.

There seems some prospect of the Penn'a border counties obtaining some damages for the rebel raid, as the house committee on war claims have agreed to report upon Representative Houck's bill, which provides for an appropriation of $300,000 for the payment of what are known as the Fourth of July claims, arising from the loss of property incident to General Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania.

THE PROPOSED RAILROAD.—During the past week our borough has been full of all sorts of rumors in regard to a new railroad to run through this place and connect with the Reading road at Shamokin and West Milton. The facts are about as follows: A charter has been granted within the past week to a company entitled the Shmokin, Sunbury & Lewisburg Railroad Company, with a capital of $150,000, to build a road from Shamokin and cross the river at Sunbury and pass up the west Branch past Winfield and through our borough to West Milton. Ten per cent. of the capital stock was invested before the charter was granted, as required by law, and the prospects are very fair for the remaining stock being subscribed. A corps of engineers connected with the Reading Railroad Company commenced running the line, at a point opposite Sunbury along the Blue Ridge. If the required amount is subscribed the work upon the proposed road will be commenced at once. Proper efforts on the part of our citizens will make it a success. It is for us, therefore, to do our full share, for if the road fails now there will never again be such an opportunity afforded of getting a main line like this to run through our borough. It will open up to us a new field of railroad communication, it will advance the value of property in the town, bring new industries to us and place us on a fair road to prosperity.—Lewisburg *Journal*, 22 ult.

Why can't the Reading company keep its engineers right on from Lewisburg west through Penns valley? We opine such a movement would operate upon the Penn'a R. R. Co. to fulfilt its promises to our people, and finish our road through. We sigh for the Reading to come along.

There is to be no prosecution of the Virginia duelists. The reason why—they are aids to the republicans, and the law is set aside to protect them. Who ever knew a criminal to suffer if the interests of the republican party required his pardon or a defeat of the ends of justice?

John Sherman is to be whitewashed for using the public money to have his house repaired and furnished while Secretary of the Treasury under Hayes, altho' the men who did the work swear to the thing. Of course he will be whitewashed, tho' his sins be as scarlet, for he is a republican in high place.

Our vigilant neighbor of the Lewistown *Gazette* is mistaken in its issue of last week, where it says, "By act of 20 April, 1874, it is made the duty of all municipal authorities to publish such a statement, (of the Co. debt) in at least two newspapers." The *Gazette* will find that this act applies to municipal corporations.

PHILADELPHIA SWEEPS OUT THE BOSSES.

The election in Philadelphia on Tuesday of last week, was a total rout of bossism, through all its ramifications, in all factions. The gang who have robbed Philadelphia for years worse than Tweed and Tammany did New York, have been most effectually sat down upon, and to crown the good work they should be made "to go and see" some of their pals now in the penitentiary for having been jury-fixers and ballot-box stuffers. All honor to the Committee of One-hundred for what they have accomplished. The *Times*, too, deserves credit for holding up the hands of the Committee. It is time that the band of thieves who have bossed the people be collard, kicked and cuffed for the political polution they have introduced in municipal and state government, preying upon the honest tax-payers, piling up debt upon debt, until taxation to meet the robbery of these scoundrels, threatens the boby-politic with bankruptcy.

Let the bosses be put down, wherever they be, whoever they be and in whatever party they be found. The grand result in Philadelphia will be found in another colum of the REPORTER.

THE FISH BASKET LAW.

Attention having been called to the expense of dismantling fish baskets in this county, by the Sheriff, the REPORTER deems it proper that the law upon this subject be known. It will be seen by the act below, that the Sheriff *must* proceed upon this duty whenever informed by a citizen of the existence of such baskets, and if he fails to proceed to the discharge of this duty upon such information he is liable to a penalty of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000. This law is the work of a republican legislature, and was signed by a republican governor, J. W. Geary, May 4, 1871, and if it proves an expensive piece of business—which it does—the republican party is to blame for it. The intent of the law may be right enough, but instead of placing the work upon the Sheriff, it should have been made the duty of the Constables to look after the fish baskets in streams in their respective townships, thus avoiding the time and expense of the Sheriff traveling from one extreme of the county to the other, upon the say-so of a citizen that a fish-basket existed in some distant stream. The Constable would have the work right at home under his eye. The law as it stands should be repealed, as it costs more to enforce its ill judged provisions than all the fish in the county are worth. The following is the act:

Section 11. On any of the streams or parts of streams contemplated by this act, and under the jurisdiction of this commonwealth, to which anadromous or migratory fishes shall have access, by the non-existence of dams, whether intended or not to facilitate such access, and in whatever of the reaches or space below or between dams, such planting of new species shall have taken place as is herein contemplated, the sheriffs of the counties having jurisdiction of such reaches of the streams, whenever they shall discover or be informed of the existence of such contrivances for the catching of fish as are commonly known as fish baskets, eel wires, kiddies, brush or fascine nets, or any other permanently set means of taking fish, in the nature of a sieve, which are known to be wasteful and extravagant moods of fishing, the said sheriff shall give ten days' notice in two newspapers of their respective counties, that the said contrivances are known to exist and are declared common nuisances, ordering them to be dismantled by their owners or managers, so as to render them no longer capable of taking or injuring the fishes of the streams of whatever kind; and if at the expiration of the ten days the dismantling shall not have taken place, then the said sheriffs shall proceed, with such force good men of the county as may be necessary for the purpose, and destroy or dismantle the said fish baskets, kiddles, eel wires or such other devices contemplated by this section, so that they be no longer capable of taking or injuring fish; and the accounting officers of the counties shall make good the cost of the said proceedings to the said sheriff or sheriffs in the settlement of their accounts with the said sheriffs; and if upon being duly informed by a reputable citizen of the county that said nuisances are existing and require abatement, the said sheriff or sheriff shall not proceed as directed in this act, then he or they, upon conviction in the county court of the said neglect of duty, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars for every such neglect; said fines to be collected as ordinary fines are collected, and the proceeds divided equally between the informer or complainant and the school directors of the proper district, for school purposes only.

This law is an abominable piece of legislation, and any one giving false information to the Sheriff of fish baskets, or in trifling instances—and we fear such has been the case—should be made pay the consequent expenses. (The above article was crowded out of last week's REPORTER.)

THE APPORTIONMENT LAW.

The bill fixing the number of representatives at 325, says the Pittsburg *Post*, has become a law. Involving as it does a redistribution of political power is a measure of great importance, although we do not see that it will materially change the chances of sucess of political parties. It adds thirty-two members to the House of Representatives over the present number; increasing the Electoral College from 369 to 401, and will require 201 electoral votes to elect President and Vice President, instead of 185 as in the two last Presidential elections. Under the Constitution, in the first Congress there were only 65 representatives; but after the census of 1790 the number was increased to 104 with a ratio of population of 33,000. With the exception of one decennial period representation has been increased, now we have 325 with a ratio of population of 154,000. Still the membership of the House is small compared to the House of Commons with 650 members, or the French Chamber of Deputies with 550. The Reichstag, German House of Representatives, has 397 members.

It is curious to note the changes in the representation of States. Under the first census of 1790 Virginia led with 19 members, Massachusetts came next with 14, then Pennsylvania with 13, and North Carolina and New York with ten each. Virginia kept the lead until 1810, when it had 23, the same number as Pennsylvania, and New York run up to 27. Since then New York has maintained its ascendency, and under the census of 1830 (with a ratio of 47,700) had 40 members, Pennsylvania 28, Virginia 21 and Ohio 19. Under the census of 1840 Ohio advanced to the third place, and Virginia fell to the fourth. Since then the distribution of seats by geographical sections compares with the apportionment of 1882, as follows:

States.	No.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.
New England	5	26	28	27	29
Middle	3	69	67	60	63
Southern	16	121	106	85	90
Western	10	101	87	66	53
Pacific	3	8	6	5	3
Total	38	325	293	243	238

This shows the tendency of population and political power of the South and West. With an increase of 87 members since 1850, New England looses three, while the three Middle States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York only show a gain of six. The South gains 31 and the West—including the Northern States west of Pennsylvania—gains 48.

To recur the political indications of the new apportionment, the Republican States in which gains are made are:

Illinois	1	Michigan	2
Iowa	1	Nebraska	2
Kansas	4	Ohio	1
Massachusetts	1	Pennsylvania	1
Minnesota	1	Wisconsin	1
Total			17

The Democratic States in which gains are made are:

Arkansas	1	Georgia	1
Kentucky	1	Mississippi	1
Missouri	1	South Carolina	2
Texas	5	Virginia	1
West Virginia	1	North Carolina	1
Total			15

In States which are doubtful gains are:

Maine	1
New Hampshire	1
Vermont	1
Total	3

On the old sectional lines, the South gains 15 members over the last apportionment and the North 20, but looses 3, making a net gain of 17. It is evident as bearing on the next Presidential election, that it will require a very decided change in political sentiment for the Democratic party to carry the Electoral College without New York. All calculations at this time, based on such a contingency, would be vague and valueless. The 153 votes from the South must be supplemented by forty-eight from the North for the Democrats to elect. New York has thirty-six of these. There remain then twelve to be carried elsewhere. Indiana has fifteen; or, leaving Indiana out, Nevada and California have thirteen. New Jersey added to any other State would suffice. By any calculation upon which the Democrats could triumph without New York the whole schedule would have to be recast. Ohio or Illinois would have to be gained, and in a contest in which either one of these could be carried by the Democrats it is probable several other Western States, Wisconsin, Oregon and Colorado, would be also gained. But when we figure on sweeping changes we must consider they are as likely at the South as elsewhere; but the considerations that will break the "solid South," will also divide the North. No one doubts, as new issues arise, there will be a change in the politics of a number of States, but it is an open question whether they will be developed in time to have much effect on the next Presidential election.

GRANT GETS HIS GRAB.

The bill pensioning General Grant by placing him on the retired list of the army, with an annual allowance of about fifteen thousand dollars, passed the Senate by a vote of ayes, 35; nays, 17, or counting pairs 41 ayes to 23 nays. The negative side was entirely Democratic, and the affirmative Republican, with the exception that five Democrats voted for the bill. These were Senator Brown, of Georgia, Call and Jones, of Florida, Davis, of Virginia, and Ransom of North Carolina.

The bill is an intolerable sham. The retired list of the army in which Grant is placed, as an excuse for this audacious grab, was intended for the relief of aged and disabled officers. Grant is neither. He has greater wealth than any other American President had on retiring from office, with the possible exception the Adams. Old Hickory when he went back to the Hermitage was in debt, and without money; but instead of passing his hat around he set to work and by industry and prudence repaired his fortunes. Washington was embarrassed when he closed his public career, but never asked nor would he have accepted a pension. Jefferson, Madison and Monroe after distinguished services to the nation and humanity, died poor men. Then poverty was honorable and ennobling. The hat was never passed around in their behalf.

The pension to Grant, under the fraudulent guise of a place on the retired list of the army, is a sickly imitation of the fashion in monarchical countries. It should have no place in our system. Concede all that his friends claim of his military career, hisil civ administration was the most corrupt, demeralizing, brutal and indecent that has dishonored American history. It is monumental in its baseness and venality.—Pittsburg *Post*.

President Arthur has appointed Roscoe Conkling for associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Will he accept?

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.

The Bosses Cleaned Out!

Philadelphia, Feb. 21.—The returns show a much larger vote than had been expected. The heavy rain which fell during the entire day no doubt kept many away from the polls. Complete returns show a decided victory for the Citizens' Committee, the candidates endorsed by them being elected in almost every ward. Daniel Gilbert, Republican, is defeated in the Twenty-fifth ward for Select Council by Michael O'Reuke, Democrat. In the Twenty-eighth ward James Dubson, the prominent carpet manufacturer, is defeated by A. M. B. Smith, Democrat, who was endorsed by the committee. William McMullen, Democrat, is elected in the Fourth ward. In the Fifteenth ward Charles H. Barnes, Democrat, was elected over William Reyburn, Republican. Of the twelve members of the Select Council ten are Democrats and two Republicans. Eight of the successful candidates were indorsed by the Committee. Of the forty-two members of Common Council, twenty-three Democrats are elected and thirteen Republicans. Of these forty-two, the Committee had indorsed thirty-six, six Republicans having been elected over Democrats who had received the indorsement of the Committee. The contest is some of the wards for Common Councilmen were very bitter, noticeable in the Fifth, Seventh, Sixteenth and Twenty-eighth wards. S. Davis Page, Democrat, was elected in the Fifth ward. Dallas Sanders, Democrat, in the Seventh ward. Henry Clay, Republican, in the Sixteenth ward, and John Bardsley, Republican, in the Twenty-eighth ward. All of the above were indorsed by the committee, with the exception of Bardsley, who had the support of a number of prominent reformers in the city. For Police Magistrate, Brown, the Republican candidate, is elected by about 800 majority, out of a total vote of 114,000. Very little attention was given to party lines in any of the wards. In the Twenty-ninth ward two ladies were elected for school Directors on a full vote; they had received the Democratic and the committee nomination, but their colleague on the ticket was defeated.

ROBESON OF NEW YORK AND ROBESON OF NEW JERSEY.

Robinson, of New York, in a recent speech in the House charged Secor Robeson with lack of patriotism for opposing the resolution for a demand on Great Britain to show cause why American citizens should be crammed in loathsome British jails, said, with contemptuous emphasis:

"When the long-legged, long-haired æsthetic Wilde Irishman came to this city he was escorted by the gentleman from New Jersey into the grand room where he was to be worshiped. He was dressed, we are told, in knee-breeches and other aesthetic belongings. I do not know how the gentleman from New Jersey was dressed, but he acted as a kind of a usher, and I think that is his proper vocation—to escort aesthetics, and not to be interfering with measures proposed on this floor to rescue our American citizens from loathsome jails. I wish, sir—it is the only hope I have of conversion of the gentleman from New Jersey—I wish he were in the place of Mr. O'Connor, and probably this House would not be so abused by his opposition to this measure. I have heard the growl of the British lion; I have heard the crunching of the bones of American citizens beneath his paw; I have heard the chains clanking upon the limbs of those glorious citizens, one of them at least fought upon our battle fields; and I have looked around, I have looked at the gentleman from New Jersey, to see if there was any hope of salvation for these men. I wanted to know whether an eagle was around. I looked to see what kind of birds they were that were surrounding the gentleman from New Jersey, and there was not an eagle among them; they were all cormorants."

Robeson, in response, characterized Robinson as a windy demagogue, but did not deny the aesthetic allegation.

A murder occurred recently at Waverly, near Lincoln, Neb. Two young men, R. D. Raven, and James Cook, disputed about the spelling of a word. Raven called Cook an opprobrious epithet. Cook struck him with his fist. Raven drew a pistol and shot Cook through the body. He died in a few minutes. An attempt was made to lynch the murderer, but he was saved by the Sheriff.

My daughter had a very weak back, Peruna cured her. John Orgill, Pittsburg, Pa.

Mr. Bradlaugh again attempted to take his seat in the House of Commons, but was expelled from the House on motion of Sir Stafford Northcote.

It seems to satisfy a family want, and I wonder how we ever got along without Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cured me of nervous prostration, and I have used it since for all sorts of complaints in our family.—Mrs. Jines, Albany.

The great trial of twenty-one leading nihilists, indicted for various conspiracies against the Russian government, has been begun in St. Petersburg.

—Our Little Ones, for March, is received, much to the delight of the juveniles. It is the best magazine printed for little folks. Russell Pub. Co., Boston, $1.50 per year.

SUED FOR THREE MILLIONS.

Pennsylvania's Claim Against the Standard Oil Company.

The great suit against the Standard Oil Co., for taxes to the amount of 3 million dollars is now being tried before the Common Pleas Court at Harrisburg, a vital principle of taxation being at issue, and a sum of money estimated to exceed $50,000,000. The case is against that celebrated monopoly, the Standard Oil Company of Cleveland, but the principle at issue is one that effects all the corporations who hold charters form other States and do business in Pennsylvania. The State has placed a new construction on an old law, and claims the right to tax all foreign corporations doing business in the State on the entire amount of their capital stock, without consideration of the fact as to how much of it may be invested in the State. It makes no difference under this construction of the act whether a foreign corporation has any money invested in the State or not. As a condition to its being allowed to do business in the State it must pay a tax on its entire capital stock. Not only this, but the State authorities claim the right to collect taxes and penalties for nonpayment on full amount of the capital of foreign corporations doing business in the State for each year since 1868, when the act was passed. If the courts sustain this new interpretation of the law, there is no telling what sum the Pennsylvania authorities will enrich their coffers with. In the case of the Standard Oil Company, which is regarded as a test case, the claim is for $3,145,000. The same principle will apply to the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, with its $86,000,000 of capital, as it runs throug twenty-six miles of the State; to the Lake Shore road; to the New York Central Railway, whose cars run through the State; to the Western Union Telegraph, with its $80,000,000 of capital, and to hundreds of other foreign corporations that have been doing business in Pennsylvania since 1868.

The Corporation Tax act passed by the Legislature of New York in 1880 is a copy of the Pennsylvania law under which these suits are brought.

For eleven years, or until May, 1881, it was the uniform practice, under the act, to tax only property under the jurisdiction of the State, or, in other words, to tax only that portion of the capital stock of a foreign corporation which is used in this State.

Attorney-General Palmer and his deputies, Snodgrass and Gilbert, appear for the State, and ex-Judge Pearson of Harrisburg, S. C. T. Dodd, of New York, Francis Watson, of Pittsburg, and M. E. Olmstead are counsel for the oil company. Ex-Governor Hartranft and other State officers will testify as to the past construction of the act. The Standard company has furnished the Attorney-General with all the data in regard to its business, and an agreement as to facts in this regard has been made. It will not be a jury trial.

From the data submitted the public for the first time learns what the profits of this huge monopoly have been. It is chartered in Ohio as an oil refining company, where it claims to pay taxes. It started out with a capital stock of $1,000,000, which was increased in 1872 to $2,500,000, in 1875 to $3,500,000. No change has been made in the nominal capital stock since 1875, but the undivided profits have increased the actual capital to an acknowledged sum of $25,000,000 in 1880, but which is now estimated at $35,000,000. In addition to this undivided profit over ten million dollars has been declared in dividends in eight years, as follows:

1872	$376,532	1877	$3,248,650
"73	347,610	"78	875,000
"74	368,605	"79	3,150,000
"76	501,285	"80	1,050,000

The company asserts that it is not the owner of any stocks of other corporations in Pennsylvania, but that it was at one time to the amount of about $4,000,000. These corporations, however, paid taxes in the State the same as all domestic corporations. The Standard Company says that it does not deny that there still exists "a harmony of business management and business interest" between it and "those Pennsylvania corporations and associations in which it formerly held stock, arising form the fact that to a great extent, but not wholly, the shares of stock of the said companies and the Standard Oil Company are owned by the same persons." Out of the entire capital stock of the company, 30,770 shares are owned by non-residents of Pennsylvania, and 4,230 shares by residents of the State.

It is the general belief that the attitude of the State authorities is untenable on this point; but, as the Standard Company makes most of its great profits out of this State, the people feel as though it ought to be made to bear a part of the tax burdens, which it now does not do, since it claims to have no office in the State, and to be transacting no business here in its own name, except buying oil through brokers.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR SURPRISES SENATE AND COUNTRY

By Nominating Ex-Senator Conkling For Associate Justice.

Washington, February 24.—The nomination of Mr. Conkling for Justice of the Supreme Court and Sargent for Minister to Berlin created a sensation here, because they were unannounced and unexpected. All the leading names sent to the Senate, such as those of Folger for Treasurer and Gray for the Supreme Bench, were heralded in advance; but Conkling's name was sprung without a moment's warning, and Sargent, who had been booked for Secretary of the Interior only yesterday, consented to go abroad, after finding that public criticism had destroyed the President's intention to place him at the head of the Interior Department.

It was supposed after the names of Sargent and Conkling reached the Senate, that they would be confirmed at the first executive session without the formality of reference to a committee, it being an almost universal custom to thus honor men who have served in the Senate, but Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, in what a distinguished Democratic Senator afterward said was the meanest speech he ever heard, interposed an objection, and Conkling's name went to the Committee on Judiciary and Sargent's to that on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Hoar said that when Stanley Matthews, who had been a Senator, was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court last spring, Conkling objected and sent his name to a committee, and then proceeded to denounce Conkling in his mean, bitter way for his arrogance, turkey gobler strut and bossism.

Mr. Hoar said Conkling's abilities and merits were not at all commensurate with his arrogance and avarice for the spoils of office. He continued in this strain for some minutes.

Stalwarts are denouncing Mr. Hoar and the half breeds to-night in unmeasured terms, and say they are satisfied no Democrat would object, and that no one but a half-breed could be mean enough to defer action in the case of an ex-Senator of such fitness and purity of character as Conkling.

Opinion differs in regard to Conkling's acceptance, but it is safe to say Arthur would not have nominated him unless assured that he would serve. He will probably be confirmed at the next executive session of the Senate.

An effective medicine for kidney diseases, low fevers and nervous prostration, and well worthy of a trial, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

THE FEBRUARY FLOODS.

Reports from Points in the West—The Swollen Streams Receding.

Cincinnati, February 22.—At 6 o'clock last night the river commenced falling slowly, after having stood four hours at 58 feet 6½ inches. At 10 o'clock it had fallen an inch, and was supposed to be receding half an inch an hour. Men, with all the forces of labor they could command, were busy moving property from cellars and first floors to dry places. The individual losses from direct damage will be small, but the aggregate will be great. At midnight the river was 58 feet 3½ inches, and was falling half an inch per hour.

The Gazette specials report that at Madison, Indiana, the waters were within two feet of the flood of 1847, and raising three and one-fourth inches an hour. Eight manufactories have been flooded and eight hundred people thrown out of employment. At Catlettsburg the Kentucky river was rising rapidly. Three men near Burlington, opposite the mouth of the Big Sandy, were washed off a raft and drowned during the high wind.

At Troy, Ohio, the Great Miama was as high as in 1847. The banks of the canal were broken and the waters flooded the country. The distillers in Cincinnati roughly estimate their loss at $30,000. The mills in Newport, Ky., and the distilleries in Covington, Ky., will suffer severely. The Newport suspension bridge over the Licking is endangered. The overflow and backwater have cut off communication entirely between Newport and Covington. Heavy rises coming down the river may increase the flood slightly to-day.

THE STORY OF FLOOD AND DISASTER.

Chicago, February 22.—Reports from points throughout the west all tell the same story of flood and disaster. Rain has been general, and in many places accompanied by wind and sleet. The telegraph wires last night in every direction were down, and many railroads badly washed out. The result, however, except from river floods, will not be disastrous. The most serious inconvenience is from suspension of traffic. Along the Ohio and lower Mississippi, however, the disastrous effect of the floods seems to be increasing.

ADVICES FROM ILLINOIS.

Springfield, Ill., February 22.—The results of the storm in this vicinity have been greater than was supposed when the first reports were received. No business is being done over the Wabash line between here and Decatur. Wabash business is going over the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville, and the Illinos Central lines. The Wabash depot at this city has been blocked with trains all day. Trains which were to have gone east at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, had not yet got out at 6.50 last night. Nothing is doing on the St. Louis branch of the Wabash. Two bridges are gone between here and Edinburg on the Ohio and Mississippi.

THREE PERSONS DROWNED.

Evansville, Ind., February 22.—During the gale on the Ohio river a little family residence craft was wrecked near here and two women and a child were drowned.

LATER FROM CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Ohio, February 22.—The river has fallen nearly two feet from the highest mark and is still falling rapidly. The weather is clear and cold.

Advices from up the river show that the river is still rising, and it may rise again here, but the cold weather gives promise that the worst is over. There is no change in the general situation.

SAD CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

Memphis, February 22.—The officers of the steamer City of Greenville confirm the report published concerning the sad condition of affairs existing throughout the Mississippi valley. Thousands of men are on constant guard along the lines and are using every possible means to strengthen the power of resistance and to elevate the crests to prevent the water from inundating the whole coast.

THE WORST OVER.

Springfield, Ill., February 22.—The worst of the storm is over. The Chicago and Alton trains are running on time. The Wabash sends trains east to-night over its own track. The Riverton bridge is now out of danger. Trains cannot operate regularly over the Pekin branch of the Wabash before Saturday. The stream, among other things, did considerable damage to the ground about the Lincoln monument. The entire damage in Sangamon County is estimated at about $200,000.

90,000 PERSONS IN NEED OF HELP.

Washington, February 23.—Scant information has reached here from Mississippi of the flood, with reference to which relief measures were proposed at the Capitol to-day. The river counties which were submerged are Tunica, Coahoma, Quitman, Bolivar, Sunflower, Washington, Sharkey and Issaquena. They cover a strip of country between 40 and 50 miles wide and 150 miles long, nearly all of which is below the level of the levees. Only knolls and high mounds remain in sight. The depth of water on the bottom lands varies from 2 to 20 feet. General Chalmers, whose district has suffered most, says that the flood will do damage to the money value of at least $500,000 and entail incalculable misery. The number of people whom it will affect decidedly he places at about 90,000. Most of them are poor, the majority being colored. Their habit has been to maintain themselves upon the credit system in vogue in the South by which planters obtain advances from commission merchants for laborers by giving liens upon the crops as soon as "set." The time for "setting" the crops is nearly at hand and will probably have passed before the land can be in condition to be broken, so that a late crop at the best is all that can be hoped for. Meanwhile planters and laborers must get along as best they can, putting up with improvised quarters and scant provisions. Those who were fortunate enough to have two-story houses can keep under roof for the present in the upper story, but the great majority have been made homeless for the time. The loss of live stock has not been so large as might have been feared from all accounts, but it will doubtless be heavy enough to increase materially the general hardship. The gin-houses have been brought into requisition to protect the live stock. Last fall's scarcity of corn led many of the upland residents to drive their stock to the bottom lands for winter, where cane and other dry fodder was abundant. Reports have not been received as to the extent of the loss of such stock.

The breaks in the levees, through which the flood has not yet stopped pouring, occurred in Tunica, Coahoma and Bolivar counties. The weak spots had been known and Congress had been asked to repair them. Ten thousand dollars would have made the embankment safe, but Congress refused the money on the ground that the repairs ought to be kept up by the people whose county the river adjoined. It is by no means certain that this disaster will change the views of Congress in that respect, for the flood of 1874, although not as severe as this, left no lesson behind by which Congress chose to profit. It will not be possible to repair the broken levees until the river subsides; meanwhile the water will pour through them and keep the deluged country about as it is now. General Chalmers thinks that the setting of the crops will be delayed at least six weeks.

THE TRIBUNE'S OPINION OF CONKLING'S APPOINTMENT.

New York, Feb. 24.—The Tribune declares that the nomination of Conkling is grossly unfit, because it is a "flagrant abuse of the appointing power to use the Supreme Court bench to pension a broken down public man, who made himself, to the last degree, odious to the people." The Tribune begins its article thus: "Guiteau has made a Supreme Judge as well as a President, and he is not hung yet."

The wife of a drunken husband who was killed by being thrown from a buggy on his way home from a tavern where he had become intoxicated, has obtained judgment for $5,000 in the New York Court of Appeals against the owner of property where the liquor was sold. In this case the owner is the wife of the tavern keeper, who sold the liquor. The court holds her responsible for the consequences of the acts of her husband, who is her tenant.

A PRECOCIOUS PAIR.

The Youngest Specimens of Runaway Lovers on Record.

[From the New London (Conn.) Telegram.]

The usually quiet town of Montville was the scene of much excitement the other day. It appears that Miss Addie Staplins, a bright little miss, left home on Saturday for the avowed purpose of visiting her Aunt Spencer, who lives half a mile away, when in reality she made the visit more especially to her dashing young cousin, Frederic Spencer. Early yesterday morning the young couple were observed to be very much interested in each other. Mrs Spencer at one time peeped over her spectacles and saw Freddie kiss Addie and Addie kiss Freddie. Finally the young people came into the yard, and Freddie informed his mother that he would accompany his cousin to her home, and Addie bade her auntie adieu and the young couple departed. When about half way to the Staplins house the lovable pair espied a neighbor's horse and buggy. He then unhitched the horse, sat beside his cousin, and drove rapidly past her home, directly to Norwich. When it was discovered that the couple had not returned to the Staplins a vigilent search was made for them. After several hours' search in Montville and Norwich, the runaway couple were captured in the latter place and returned to their parents. Freddie Spencer is ten years of age, and Addie Staplins is only four years of age.

A BROTHER AND SISTER REUNITED.

Carbondale, Pa., Feb. 19.—James Baldwin and his sister Anna sailed from England nineteen years ago last Monday. On their arrival at New York a wealthy man of Baltimore, who was awaiting friends coming from Europe, was pleased with Annie's appearance, and induced her to accompany him to Baltimore and accept a position as governess in his family. Her brother promised to follow her to Baltimore immediately, but changed his mind and went to sea. A few years ago he went to Missouri, and engaged in boating on the Missouri River. While there he formed the acquaintance of a Mr. Deogan of this city. Deogan returned home for a visit on Monday last, bringing Baldwin with him. Baldwin's sister remained in Baltimore five years, and then went to Scranton, where she married a Mr. Parlin, who purchased a large farm five miles from here. She had heard nothing from her brother since they parted in New York. Deogan and Baldwin went toward Scranton yesterday on a fishing excursion, and, by chance, were offered dinner at the residence of the husband of Baldwin's sister. While seated at the dinner table Baldwin began to tell the story of his past life. He had not completed it when Mrs. Parlin rushed into his arms, exclaiming, "My brother! Oh, my brother!" and a little scene followed. It was soon discovered that Baldwin and Mrs. Parlin were brother and sister. Mrs. Parlin declares that he shall not again be parted from her.

A MOSLEM MASSACRE.

Three Hundred Egyptians Slain by the "Messiah of Islam."

Cairo, February 23.—Private dispatches just received from Khartoum make known for the first time the facts concerning the successful rising in the Soudan of the so-called El Mehdi, or the Messiah of Islam. A few months ago El Mehdi, or Sheik Mohammed Ahmed, turned up near Cower, on the White Nile, and for the second time defeated the Egyptian troops sent against him and killed 120 of them. The Mehdi then proceeded to Geb-el Zodir, situated about six days' march from Fashoda, a strong military post on the White Nile, midway between Khartoum and Gondokoro. Rahsid Bey, governor of Fashoda, having secured the alliance of the Shillook tribes, marched out with 800 regular troops, armed with Remingtons, to attack the Mehdi in front, while about 2,000 Shillooks, commanded by their king in person, started to cut off the Mehdi's retreat. About ten miles from Geb-el-Zodir the Mehdi, with his Zugara Bedouins fell unexpectedly upon Rahsid Bey and utterly defeated him. Three hundred Egyptians were killed and Rahsid Bey himself was slain by Mehdi's own hand.

The whole affair only lasted half an hour. The Mehdi then turned upon the Shillooks, and after a sanguinary conflict routed them and killed Kaikien, the Shillook king, and his entire suite. Fashoda would also have fallen had not Zeigler Pacha, with nine hundred Egyptian troops, arrived by forced marches from Kordofan just in time to so strengthen its fortifications that the Mahdi prudently declined to attack. With the exception of a few fortified stations, the Mehdi is master of the whole country, and is backed by all the Bagara tribes, numbering about ten thousand fighting men. They are armed with double barrelled percussion guns, but their chief weapon is a remarkably long, heavy and admirably made lance. They are excellent horsemen. Everything will remain at a standstill in the Soudan until the arrival of reinforcements from Cairo, which have been imperatively demanded. The present Egyptian army, however, is by no means anxious to serve its country in the field, where, whenever it has done so, it has always justified Colonel Gordon's conclusions that it is utterly useless for anything except internal commotion.

Ulcerated and itching limbs. Doctors failed. Peruna cured me. Mrs. P. Darson, Nevosburg, Pa.

The house of James Johnson (colored), near Halifax, N. S., was burned on Saturday night. Both of Johnson's parents, helpless from age, perished in the flames.

Five masked buglars broke into the farm house of Michael Ulrich, near Harrisburg, Saturday night, overpowered Mr Ulrich and his wife and compelled them with drawn pistols to tell them where their money was concealed. They took $1,000.

Chicago, February 10.—This afternoon George Robinson, alias "English George," driver of an ice wagon, shot a servant girl named Mary Bacon, inflicting a mortal wound, and then opening his mouth, fired a bullet into his brain and fell instantly dead at her feet. The girl had refused to marry Robinson, who is apparrently forty years of age, but not well known here. The girl was of excellent character. She is not expected to live more than a few hours.

Any of our subscribers paying all dues and $2.25 in advance, will receive the REPORTER and the Chicago "Weekly News," a large sized 32 colum paper. The $2.25 will secure the "News" and REPORTER for one year. This is the best offer made, and we only make it with the hope of inducing advance payment and increasing our circulation.

Benson's
—AWARDED—
Capcine
6
Porous
—MEDALS.—
Plaster.

The Best Known Remedy for

Backache or Lame Back.
Rheumatism or Lame Joints.
Cramps or Sprains.
Neuralgia or Kidney Diseases.
Lumbago, Severe Aches or Pains
Female Weakness.

Are Superior to all other Plasters.
Are Superior to Pads.
Are Superior to Liniments.
Are Superior to Ointments or Salves.
Are superior to Electricity or galvanism
They Act Immediately.
They Strengthen.
They Soothe.
They Relieve Pain at Once.
They Positively Cure.

CAUTION. Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters have been imitated. Do not allow your druggist to palm off some other plaster having a similar sounding name. See that the word is spelled C-A-P-C-I-N-E. Price 25 cts.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25c.
MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

Samples and Catalogues by mail when requested.

BRIDGE LETTING.—Sealed proposals for the mason work of an iron bridge at Osceola, will be received at the Commissioners' office, Bellefonte, (where specifications can be seen) until March 14, at 11 o'clock. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Attest, W. Miles Walker, Clerk.
JNO WOLF,
A. J. GREIST, Comir's.
H. C. CAMPBELL,
16f4t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of David Ertle, dec'd.

The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre county, to ascertain and make report of advancements to heirs of David Ertle, dec'd, and make distribution of funds in the hands of Samuel Gramley, trustee of said decendents real estate, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties in interest at his office in Bellefonte, Monday, March 20th, 1882, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of his appointment.

ELLIS L. ORVIS,
16febtd. Auditor.

PE-RU-NA

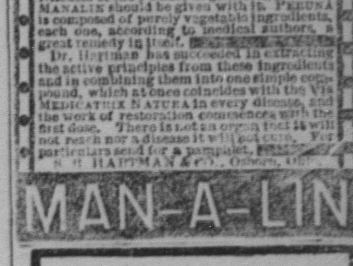
This is a new remedy, originally compounded and introduced to the medical profession and the public at large by S. B. Hartman, M. D., of 357 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa., who has prescribed it to over 40,000 patients, and in every case with the most gratifying success.

Its effect upon the system is entirely unlike that of any other remedy, and is the only medicine needed in almost every disease to which flesh is heir—Epilepsy (Falling Fits) being the only exception. In this PERUNA should not be used. In Constipation and Diseases of the Female Organs and Bladder, MANALIN should be given with it. PERUNA is composed of purely vegetable ingredients, each one, according to medical authors, a great remedy in itself.

Dr. Hartman has succeeded in extracting the active principles from these ingredients and in combining them into one simple compound, which at once coincides with the VIS MEDICATRIX NATURA in every disease, and the work of restoration commences with the first dose. There is not an organ that it will not reach nor a disease it will not cure. For particulars send for a pamphlet.

S. B. HARTMAN & CO., Osborn, O.

MAN-A-LIN



With that COUGH when there is a remedy at hand so pleasant, so certain, and so safe, that the most delicate child may take it without danger. It is called Green's Comp. syrup of TAR, HONEY and BLOODROOT, it contains all the virtues of Tar in a concentrated form, combined with the best Expectorant and Anodynes, the whole prepared without the aid of heat, forming the BEST KNOWN REMEDY for all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Try one bottle and be convinced. Price 50 CENTS per bottle. Manufactured only by

F. POTTS GREEN, Bellefonte, Pa.
For sale by Druggists & Merchants and by
J. D. MURRAY, CENTRE HALL,
5may y

1882 WINTER GOODS 1882

—ANY ONE IN NEED OF—

DRY GOODS

SUITABLE FOR

FALL & WINTER

Will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

—SPECIALTIES.—
HOSIERY,
UNDERWEAR,
FLANNELS

PRICES GUARANTEED
To be lower than the lowest.

Wm. Wolf.

J. ZELLER & SON
DRUGGISTS,

No. 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte
Penn'a.
Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals
Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c
&c.
Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may 18 '

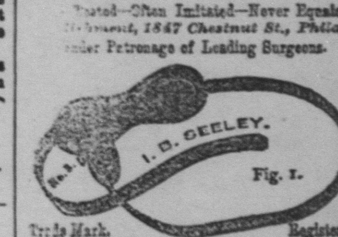
HENRY BROCKERHOFF. J. D. SHUGERT
President. Cashier

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.

(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
Receive Deposits,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold &
Coupons.
10ap68tf

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

Patented—Often Imitated—Never Equaled.
Establishment, 1347 Chestnut St., Philada.
Under Patronage of Leading Surgeons.


I. B. SEELEY.
No. 1
Fig. 1.
Trade Mark.
Registered.

PRICES REDUCED BELOW COMPETITION.

Made in every desirable pattern, light, cool, cleanly, indestructible, (fine steel spring coated,) unaffected by time, use or climate; used in bathing, *always reliable*; being unequaled in merit and practical construction, as admitted by all eminent Surgeons and disinterested experienced dealers.

CAUTION.—BEWARE of *Intriguers* offering second-hand, shop-damaged goods, or *inferior* imitations. Genuine stamped, (spring and strap.) "I. B. SEELEY WARRANTED." Owing to the frequent complaints that *inferior imitations* have been supplied on calls for my Trusses, I give the above notices.

Supplied by all leading Dealers in the Trade at the usual price of common Trusses.

Complete assortment carried in stock, with correct adjustment a specialty, by

J. Zeller & Son, Bellefonte 20oct

CENTRE HALL
Carriage Shops.

J. O. DEININGER, Proprietor — J. W. HENNY, Superintendent

Manufacture and constantly keep on hand
CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
SPRING WAGONS,
SLEIGHS,
and all kind of vehicles.

All work made of the best material, and put together by mechanics of long experience. Hence all work from these shops is guaranteed.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

Prices low and all work turned out first-class.

COME AND SEE OUR WORK

jan27

BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upward made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time only or give your whole time to the business. You can live at home and do the work. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 22dec y

HARDWARE,

Jas. Harris & Co.

ARE SELLING VERY LOW
REAPER SECTIONS and
REAPERS.
And all kinds of Farming Tools,
RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES,
SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,
ROPE BLOCKS, ETC.,
As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line,

JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

IMPORTANT
To Consumptives

A Gentleman having been so fortunate as to cure his son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die by the most celebrated physicians desires to make known the cure (which proves successful in every case) to those afflicted with Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, and will send the Recipe, free of charge to all who desire it, if they will forward their address to DANIEL ADEE, 24 Liberty St., New York. 1dec 6m.

L. & T. RAILROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE WESTWARD.

	1 A. M.	3 A. M.	5 P. M.	7 P. M.
Montandon	7 05	10 30	2 20	6 45
Lewisburg	ar 7 15	10 45	2 35	7 00
Mifflinburg	8 03	11 30	3 13	
Fowler	9 37		4 59	
Coburn	9 48		5 02	
Spring Mills	10 15		ar 5 30	

TRAINS LEAVE EASTWARD.

	2 A. M.	4 A. M.	6 P. M.	8 P. M.
Montandon	ar 8 50	ar 9 30	ar 1 20	ar 6 30
Lewisburg	6 35	9 15	1 05	6 15
Mifflinburg		8 43	12 35	5 40
Fowler		7 10		4 10
Coburn		6 58		4 00
Spring Mills		6 50		3 35

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail west for Williamsport.

Nos. 3 and 4 connect with Pacific Express east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Nos. 3 and 4 connect with Pacific Express east for Harrisburg, and Niagara Express west for Williamsport.

Nos. 7 and 8 connect with Fast Line west for Williamsport and Lock Haven.

No. 8 also connects with Erie Mail east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Not Burnt Out Yet

—BUT OPENED OUT IN—

NEW QUARTERS.

WITH EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS, AND ALL GOODS MARKED DOWN, IN THE HOTEL STORE ROOM,

C. Dinges

Is now ready for his old customers and as many new ones as may feel disposed to give him a lift.

The fire has not done great damage to the goods still on hand, yet they have been

—MARKED DOWN—

All the same, to close them out and make room for

New Goods.

GOODS AT COST! GOODS BELOW COST!

Come and see and try us for Bargains?

19jan 5t

LEWISTOWN
Marble & Granite
WORKS.
D. R. STRATFORD,
Proprietor, Lewistown, Pa.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public of Pennsvalley that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in MARBLE AND GRANITE at

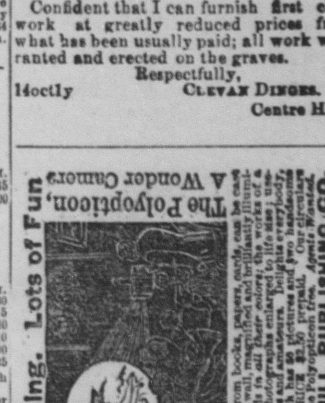
Cheaper Rates Then Elsewhere

Write or call on Clevan Dinges for terms and designs.

I have accepted this agency with the view of introducing the work turned out by the Lewistown Marble & Granite Works.

Confident that I can furnish first class work at greatly reduced prices from what has been usually paid; all work warranted and erected on the graves.

Respectfully,
14octly CLEVAN DINGES.
Centre Hall.


A New Thing. Lots of Fun.
The Polyopticon, A Wonder Camera
Magic Lanterns Outdone by

1001 Pictures from books, papers, cards, can be cast upon the wall, magnified and brilliantly illuminated; chromo cards in all their colors; the works of a watch in motion. Photographs enlarged to life size; useful to portrait-artists and amateurs. Delights everybody, young and old. Each has 20 pictures and two handsome nickel reflectors. PRICE $2.50 prepaid. Our circulars tell how to obtain the Polyopticon free. Agents Wanted. MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING CO. New York.

WHAT WE HAVE NOT GOT

We have no Dress goods, all wool, and a yard wide, at 8 cents per yard.
We have no yard-wide Muslins at 2 cents per yard.
We have no Calicos at 2 cents per yard.
We have no hand-made Shoes, all warranted, at 75 cents per pair.
We have no First-Class, all wool suits for Men, at $2.50.
We have no trash of any kind that we are trying to gull the communtiy with.

BUT WE HAVE GOT

A better grade of Dress Goods, at 15 cents and up, than can be bought at any other store in Bellefonte at same price.

We have at from 6 cents up a better value in Bleached and Unbleached Muslins than the same price will buy you elsewhere.

We have CARPETS that have two ounces more wool to the yard, at same prices that lower grades bring elsewhere.

We have the LARGEST STOCK of CARPETS, best assortment to select from that can be found in Centre county.

We have the best Three Dollar Child's Suits that the money can procure.

We have the best Five Dollar School Suits in Bellefonte for that price.

We have the best Ten Dollar Suits for Men sold anywhere.

We have the best work, trimmings, fits and appearance in our Clothing for the money procured in the county. All first-class Clothiers are selling the same make of Clothing. No slop shop trash, thrown or pasted together, but regular sewed, same as any Merchant Tailor would or could make them.

We have the very best hand-made BOOTS and SHOES that we can find, and warrant them. And our warrant means just what it expresses.

We have a reputation of 30 years' trading at stake to uphold all we advertise.

We have the interest of our Trade at stake, and always strive to keep our Customers well satisfied. This we accomplish always giving the full value for what money they give us.

Call and convince your wavering mind.

S. & A. LOEB

THE CENTRE REPORTER Supplement.

CENTRE HALL, PA., MARCH 2, 1882.

LYON and CO.

ARE SELLING OFF

AT COST

TO QUIT THE BUSINESS.

For the purpose of quitting business in Bellefonte, we shall close out our entire stock of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES. HATS, CAPS, AT COST.

WE HAVE ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF GOODS IN

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA,

WHICH WE MUST CONVERT INTO CASH AS QUICK AS POSSIBLE.

An immense stock of Cashimeres, Dress Goods, Silks, Sattins and Trimmings, AT COST,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF GINGHAMS, CALICOES, MUSLINS, TABLE LINENS, FLANNELS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, AT COST.

An immense stock of Notions, Hosiery, Kid Gloves, Lisle and Cotton Gloves, Corsets, Towels, Napkins, Ribbons, Laces, Feathers, and Millinery, AT COST.

IMMENSE STOCK OF LADIES READY-MADE UNDERWEAR AT COST.

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

WHITE AND COLORED SHIRTS, COTTON AND FLANNEL, AT COST.

The largest and finest stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, Including Overcoats, Single Pants, Single Coats, and an immense stock of Suits AT COST.

IMMENSE STOCK OF CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, TRUNKS at cost.

As we have completed arrangements to go into the wholesale Clothing business in Philadelphia, and as our Mr. Gust Lyon has already left for that purpose, our entire stock must be disposed of as quickly as possible, and for that reason we offer our

ENTIRE STOCK AT COST.

This is a rare oportunity to lay in your supplies for the year, as it is certain that goods have never been offered as low as we shall offer our stock.

DON'T DELAY, BUT COME EARLY,

and it will be to your interest, as our stock has to be disposed of, and we guarantee that you will buy goods as cheap from us, as any merchant buys them at wholesale prices.

BEAR THIS IN MIND WHEN YOU NEED GOODS, AND GIVE US A CALL.

LYON & CO.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

WM. KURTZ..............Associate Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Mar. 2, 1882.

SPRING MILLS, PA.

--THE HUM OF BUSINESS--

AT

Witmer, & Co's

CENTRAL SUPPLY DEPOT

is distinctly heard by Telephone at G. R. Spigelmyer & Co's "FAIR," and the hum of the Customers and the click of the Telegraph at the "FAIR" as clearly heard at the SUPPLY DEPOT.

Can such things be?—
and overcome us like a Summer
Cloud without our special wonder?

LOCAL ITEMS.

—A BLACKSMITH WANTED at Levi Murray's Coach Shops, Centre Hall. Apply soon. 2t

—FOR SALE.—A Howe Sewing Machine, warranted in good order, at this office. Has drop-leaf and four drawers. tf

—We are indebted to Rev. Dr. E. J. Wolf for a catalogue of the Theological Seminary, of Gettysburg.

—Doll & Mingle will sell you a pair of boots or shoes cheaper and better stock than you can get elsewhere.

—Rev. J. A. Bright, late of Jersey Shore Luth. charge, is about to depart with his family to Ellsworth, Kansas. Mr. Bright is a native of Aaronsburg; we wish him success in his new field.

—Rev. Youtzy, of the Lemont Luth. charge, has accepted a call from the Selinsgrove charge.

—No other establishment keeps as good a quality of tea and coffee as you find at Sechler's. Only try their goods, and whatever you get there you will pronounce it first-class.

—We have received from the author, Prof. W. T. Meyer, a new piece of sheet music, entitled, "Belle Fountaine Fantaisie," dedicated to the citizens of Bellefonte. Like all the author's musical productions, we have no doubt this piece will add to his credit. Address the author at Aaronsburg, for a copy—price 60 cents.

My children had sore throat. Peruna cured them. M. P. Lenhart, Irwin Station, Pa.

—Our young friend Alf. P. Krape, has left for Andrew county, Mo., where he has found employment in a nursery.

—A correspondent at Millheim stated in last week's REPORTER that Mr. Sturgis, the watchmaker, had left and that there was now no jeweler in that place. Mr. P. H. Musser informs us since that it is true that Mr. S. had left, but that the business is continued by an employee.

—A lot of choice mackerel just received at Wolf's store, in half, quarter and eighth barrels. We tried 'em and find them excellent.

—Geiss Wagner and family, of Potter township, left for Will county, Illinois, on Monday. Success to them in their new home.

—The card of Prof. Reiter for the next term of the Spring Mills Academy, will be found in another colum. This institution will loose none of its reputation under its new principal, as we find him a gentleman and scholar in every sense of the word.

—Chairs at Ezra Krumbine's, Centre Hall, as cheap in price and better in quality than can be found in the county.

—The store of A. S. Kerlin, at the old Stone Mill, will change hands about March 25th. Mr. Henry Straub, of Brookville, having bought Mr. Kerlin's entire stock. The citizens of that vicinity can congratulate themselves, as Mr. Straub is known to many of them, having been raised in Nittany Valley. He is a live business man of known integrity and a perfect gentleman. Miss Eliza Moore, who has so faithfully managed Mr. Kerlin's affairs during his absence, will remain with Mr. Straub indefinitely. It is Mr. S.'s intention to give the business his personal attention. Many new features will be added to the business. New goods will be on early and high prices paid for produce, with first-class bargains on store goods.

—According to the Tyrone *Herald* Milesburg has a crank. It says: Howard Cook, of Milesburg, has for some time been passing back and forth on the trains between Tyrone and Pittsburg, under the strange hallucination that people are following him with the intention of giving him poison. He was recently arrested in Pittsburg for refusing to give up his ticket on the train. When last heard from he had taken another train on his return home, where his friends had better look after him.

—The Pennsvalley bargain store, in the hotel stand, is doing better in bargains now than ever before. Just call in and see for yourselves.

—The Singer is the best, this is the song of the seamstress. The Singer has late improvements which no other sewing machine has. Don't buy a sewing machine until D. M. Cowher comes around and shows you the advantages of the Singer.

—Harpers Magazine, for March, is an interesting number, freighted with useful matter, accompanied with illustrations. We do not know when we have received a more valuable number of this always valuable magazine.

Mrs. Ostiander died recently at Pond Eddy, Pike county, of small-pox, and her husband, being unable to obtain a hearse, dragged the coffin containing her body to the grave with a rope.

—Dinges is bound to put out his stock saved from the fire, before spring, so that the coming season will find him with new goods all through. He is selling goods not injured by the fire at cost and some less than cost. Dry-goods, ladies dress goods, clothing, boots, shoes, canned fruit, all sold wonderfully cheap.

—Sam'l Gutelius has been elected chief burgess of Millheim. Bully for you, Samuel, are you above pulling teeth now?

—Warner's Safe Kidney Cure, which has gained a good reputation for all kidney diseases, such as Bright's disease, Diabetis, also Liver and Urinary diseases, for sale at the Centre Hall drug store. 2 mar 5t.

—Wallace, a son of S. D. Musser, of Millheim, had the third finger of his left hand badly lacerated by getting it into some machinery at Lose's shop.

It is said that men catch cold through their ankles; but if they looked after their own ankles as anxiously as they looked after a pretty girl's, there would be little danger. A cold or cough is speedily cured by using Green's Compound Syrup of Tar, Honey and Bloodroot. Your druggist or merchant keeps it.

—At the annual meeting of the Iowa Agricultural Society last month, Hon. John N. Dixon said that instead of buying either Paris green or London Purple to poison insects, he gets a much larger quantity of poison by buying arsenic, which is the destructive element in these preparations. Mr. Dixon has a large orchard, which was infected with the canker-worm, codling moth, leaf-roller, etc. To destroy these he experimented with a solution of arsenic, until he found that one ounce to ten gallons or one pound to 160 gallons of water was about the right proportion for killing the insects without injuring the trees. The arsenic is dissolved by boiling it in a small quantity of water, care being taken to keep the right proportion of the mixture when it is applied with the sprinklingpump to the trees. It is necessary also to boil the arsenic out-of-doors, and to be careful not to inhale the steam, nor breathe the spray while sprinkling.

A pure strengthening tonic, free from whiskey and alcohol, cures dyspepsia, and similar diseases. It has never been equalled. Brown's Iron Bitters.

THE COUNTY FINANCES.

—The County Auditors are still in session on the financial statement. It will be a good thing for the Auditors anyway. Some former Auditors, we are informed, took pay at the rate of $10 per day, while the law only allows $3. We are not certainly informed that much crookedness will be found, and if there is any, it should be brought out, there surely will be no excuse, after all this search, if it remains uncovered; thus far, we are told, there is no unearthing of intentional wrong. We give this only on rumor.

An objection is made to allowing the Sheriff more than 25 cts. per day for boarding prisoners; on the other hand ex-Sheriff Spangler testified that the County authorities agreed to allow him 50 cts. per day, and that none of his predecessors were cut down to 25 cents. Objection was also made to the Sheriff's account for removal of fish-baskets. The law relative thereto we publish in another colum of the REPORTER. There is objection also, we are told, to accounts of other parties.

We believe that the public expenditures should ever be properly scrutinized; and it will be remembered that the REPORTER years ago called attention to wrongs that were practiced against the county in heavy overcharges. All the average tax payer demands is proper economy, contra-distinguished by stinginess and close-fistedness.

—If there is one man in Bellefonte who may well feel proud of his popularity, it is John Powers, for he has just been re-elected Mayor by a large majority. Mr. Powers is a democrat, and his re-election is all the more significant because the boro' is republican. Well, Mr. Powers is a good, square, genial man—a gentleman—and Bellefonte did itself honor by re-electing him. Mr. Powers is one of the most popular men in that town, and very deservedly so, and we are pleased to see that his neighbors have thus shown their appreciation of so excellent a citizen.

—Mrs. Harris, democratic candidate for school-director, in the North ward, Bellefonte, made a good run against her husband, Jno. P. Harris, who was the republican candidate for the same office. The regular republican majority in that ward is about 75, and that was cut down by Mrs. H. to one-half, and no doubt Jno. P. kept this show only by hard work, while Mrs. Harris could not go out electioneering, else she would have sent John up Salt river a kiten. Hurrah for Mrs. Harris anyhow, defeated or not.

—The Philadelphia Branch has still a part of winter stock on hand, which is now offered at cost to close it out. If you want a cheap overcoat or a cheap suit, you can get it at your own price, of Lewins, he must sell off what is left in order to make room for spring stock.

—Were pleased to have a call from our genial friend, A. S. Kerlin, Sup't of the Tyrone ax factory, and prop'r of the Stone-mill store, which, as will be seen elsewhere, has been sold to Mr. Straub. Mr. Kerlin has purchased the real estate of P. Kerlin, dec'd, embracing some 50 acres clear land with about 600 acres timber land. We suspect Abe will ere long have a big sawmill snorting in that part of the Loop, and liven up things generally by a boom in lumber over there—his movements look that way.

—Rev. W. O. Right will preach in Centre Hill, on Saturday, March 18, at 2 p. m. and on Sunday morning, when the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered.

—When at Bellefonte never purchase any groceries without first examining Sechler's goods, because you want to buy that which is purest, best and freshest. They take all kinds of country produce in exchange for groceries at Cash prices—let farmers remember this.

The census of 1880 shows that there are in Pennsylvania 146,138 children over 10 years of age who canot read and 228,014 over 10 years of age who cannot write. The Philadelphia Record says: "Until this stripling army of ignoramuses is greatly reduced the attention of Pennsylvania may be profitably turned in the direction of the primary schools. They are not doing the work that was cut out for them by the common school system.

—When you get boots or shoes at Doll & Mingle's they warrant their goods to be as represented, and make up for any article not found O. K. No customer has yet had cause for complaint.

—J. C. Motz and lady, of Woodward, met with quite an accident on Saturday last, in the vicinity of St. Paul's church. They drove over a cow which threw Mr. Motz out of the buggy, and Mrs. Motz seeing the lines gone sprang out on the other side. Both were considerably bruised though not seriously hurt. The buggy was badly used up.

—The weather from Saturday to Tuesday was fine. Sunday and Monday were mild and pleasant—in fact it seemed that winter were o'er and spring had come. The bluebirds and robins are here. Vennor and the groundhog know nothing about the weather.

Rain set in on Tuesday evening and continued all day Wednesday.

—J. H. Egan favored Centre Hall with one of his entertainments on Monday evening in the school house. This Art entertainment was attended by most of the citizens of this place. The Sciopticon made plainly visible some interesting scenes in this country and in foreign lands. Among the most interesting scenes were the assassinations of the two American presidents. The entertainment was worth its admission.

—The Philipsburg *Journal* has enlarged to an 8 colum sheet. The *Journal* is a live sheet, and we are glad to notice its success.

An eight-year-old boy died at Point St. Charles, Canada, from excessive use of liquor. The Coroner's jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder against the person from whom he obtained it.

—No poor stock kept at Krumbine's He has now on hand a fine assortment of chairs, both cane and wood seated, which he offers cheaper than can be purchased anywhere elese in the county for the quality of goods, as all his chairs are whole-bottoms, no pieced-bottoms being handled. Call and see him when in need of anything in the furniture line, as he can suit you in both price and quality of goods.

—Our huge friend, George Huss, of Linden Hall, paid us a visit on Monday. He is a boss shoemaker, and what is better still, he votes the straight Democratic ticket.

My wife said I was a fool when I brought home a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic. But when it broke up my cough, drove away her neuralgia and cured baby's dysentery, she thought I had made an xcellent investment.

ED. REPORTER: What is the origin and meaning of the phrase, "From Philip drunk to Philip sober?" A. R.

Answer: Philip became king of Macedonia, 360 B. C. Once at an entertainment where he had imbibed a little, as he arose, a woman approached him and begged him to hear a case she had, but her reasons did not please the king, and he gave sentence against her; upon this she calmly replied, "I appeal." "To whom" says Philip. "To Philip when fasting" was her reply. He gave the cause a second hearing, found he had erred, and made her amends for the injustice of the former sentence. Hence the saying, "to appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober."

The New York *Examiner* says: An organ—not one of the official "organs," but an organ made up of a case and pipes and keys—is making trouble in a Baptist church in Missouri, some of the brethern and sisters thinking that "instrumental music" has no place in the service of a Christian church. We are asked what the church should do about it. It would of course be better to have no organ than to have a divided and alienated church, but in this part of the world organs and melodeons are about as common as choristers; and of the two the organ is the more harmless. It never frets, nor scolds, nor giggles, nor whispers to anybody around it, but is always sedate and well-behaved. How any reasonable man or woman should be opposed on principle to a church organ is beyond our comprehension. Nevertheless it is better to have no organ than to have a church-fight about it.

ELECTIONS.

Millheim borough elected the following officers:

Chief Burgess, S. G. Gutelius; Assistant Burgess, H. K. Lose; Council-men, J. C. Smith, Jacob Alter, A. A. Frank, J. H. Maize, Ellis Lose, Isreal Confer; School Directors, Jacob Gephart, Dr. D. H. Mingle, P. S. Meyer; Overseers of the Poor, Johathan Harter, H. H. Weiser; Assessor, D. L. Zerby; Inspectors, A. S. Musser, J. F. Harter; Judge of Election, D. A. Musser; Auditor, J. H. B. Hartman; Constable, G. W. Stover, Jr.

PENN TOWNSHIP:—Justice of the Peace, P. H. Stover; Supervisors, B. F. Frankenberger, John H. Frank; Overseers, Noah Stover, John Bracht; School Directors, David Fiedler, Elias Hoover; Judge, H. T. Zerby; Inspectors, Henry Stover, Jacob S. Meyer; Assessor, A. J. Campbell; Auditor, Jacob W. Moyer; Town Clerk, Wm. H. Ertel; Constable, Daniel B. Geary.

HAINES TOWNSHIP:—Justice of the Peace, Henry Reinhart; Supervisors, John Martin, W. J. Krape; Overseers, Abs. Confer, Sam'l E. Motz; School Directors, J. W. Russel, Sol. Ettlinger; Judge, H. A. Mingle; Inspectors, Wm. Condo, Charles Bower; Assessor, Charles Smith; Auditor, Wm. T. Meyer; Town Clerk, H. G. Shafer; Constable, J. H. Wyle.

Ferguson Township, East.—Justice of the Peace, Simon Ward; Judge of Election, J F Krebs; Inspectors, Peter Corl, J G Hess; Supervisors, H P Smith, Sol Gates; School Directors, Albert Hoy, Samuel Harpster; Poor Overseers, Robert Meek, Geo Homan; Assessors, A J Archey 84 votes, Samuel Goss 84 votes; Constable, Peter Wolf; Auditor, J H Miller; Township Clerk, M Snyder.

Ferguson Township, West—Judge of Election, Samuel Musser; Inspectors, C J Routh, Levi Walker.

Gregg Township, South.—Judge of Election, W A Krise; Inspectors, E F Smith, John D Wagner; Supervisors, J B Ream, Fred Zettle; School Directors, S J Herring, M L Rishel; Poor Overseers, J Rossman, Samuel Harder; Assessors, Henry Emerick, John Minich; Constable, Wm Kline; Auditor, J P Heckman; Township Clerk, H B Herring.

Gregg Township, North.—Judge of Election, Wm Weaver; Inspectors, F P Vonada, J P Grove.

Harris Township.—Judge of Election, Ferguson Potter; Inspectors, Geo Swab, Henry Keller; Supervisors, Peter Kuhn, John Carper; School Directors, Michael Hess, S F Ishler; Poor Overseers, J Meyers, John Kuhn; Assessor, G W Williams; Constable, Wm Meyers; Auditor, P M Weber; Township Clerk, A H Kreamer.

LINDEN HALL, Feb 27.

F. KURTZ,

Dear Sir:—In looking over the statement of the County finances for the year 1881, I noticed under the head of assessors pay, sixty-three dollars charged to Harris twp., which is a mistake or misprint, as forty dollars is the amount I received for making the assessment of that year, D. T. WIELAND.

Grenoble's big hotel, at Spring Mills, is to be furnished by Mr. Camp, the large furniture dealer in this town, who has the choicest stock on hands always and sells lower than other manufacturers in this or adjoining counties. His stock is well made and gives general satisfaction to all. Large assortment always on hand. Call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Furniture made to order on short notice.

—The musical convention under the direction of Prof. Weaver at Rebersburg, last week, was in every way a success. There were between 180 and 190 singers in the class. The receipts of the week footed up $165, of which the Lutheran church received $125.

—Whitney, of whose attempt to commit suicide we gave an account last week, died on Sunday from the effects of the pistol wound in his side.

Had Chronic Catarrh and Constipation; could get no help. Peruna cured me. Mrs. S. B. Williams, Martin's Ferry, Ohio.

—A new post-office has been established in this county called Benare, Wm. Thompson, jr., as post-master. It would only need a change of one letter to make one Beware.

—We are indebted to Hon. John A. Lemon, Auditor General of the State, for a handsomely-bound copy of his report for the year ending November 30, 1881.

The Y. M. C. A., of this place, will hold their 3rd Anniversary in the M. E. church next Tuesday evening, March 7, to which all are cordially invited.

At Aaron Durst's sale, Tuesday, potatoes were knocked off at $1.40 per bushel.

—Wm. Sandoe, has moved his tailor shop from the Bank building to his private residence on the corner of Church and Main street.

—Rain on Wednesday.

At Harrisburg on 23 ult., the sub-committee of the revenue commission framed a bill embodying the reports on money at interest, reducing the tax from four to two mills. The bill also provides that the commissioners shall furnish blanks to the assessor for persons who have money at interest. If the latter should neglect to fill up the blanks the assessors are authorized to perform the duty to the best of their knowledge and add fifty per cent. Should the assessed appeal in the legal time and make a statement under oath of a satisfactory character to the Commissioners it will be accepted, otherwise the Assessors' return will be made the basis of taxation. This committee also drafted a bill relative to collateral inheritance tax. Under this act the appraisers will be appointed by the Auditor General, who will fix the compensation, subject to approval by the court. The bill makes no reduction in the tax.

An exchange truthfully says: One of the most provoking things to business men is to send out statements to those who owe them and have no attention paid to the bills. The natural assumption is that when a man sends you a dun he wants his money, and the very best thing he can do is to answer it in some way even if you cannot pay at once. If not prepared to pay at once write and say when you can. At all events give some satisfaction. To throw the statement aside and pay no attention to it, is bad treatment to those who have given you credit, and they have a perfect right to suspect that you do not intend to pay until you have to. Therefore, don't fail to answer all duns.

The prohibitionists are already in the field with their ticket nominated at their state convention in Altoona, last week. The names of the candidates of the fellows who take their water straight are: Governor, A. C. Pettitt, Lawrence county; Lieutenant Governor, Albion Williams, Chester county; Secretary of Internal Affairs, Ezra Crossman, McKean county; Judge of the Supreme Court, S. P. Chase, Susquehanna county.

THE SUMMER SESSION of Spring Mills Academy will begin Monday, April 17, 1882. Tuition $10, $13 and $16 for term of twenty weeks. Boarding reasonable. For further information call on or address LEWIS REITER, A. B. Principal, Spring Mills, Pa. 2mar 6t

CAUTION.—Notice is hereby given to all persons that I will pay no debts whatever contracted by my son, D. M. Rossman after this date, unless upon my written order. DAVID ROSSMAN,
3mar3t. Spring Township.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Sam'l M'Clellan dec'd, late of Gregg township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, she would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
FRANCES Y. M'CLELLAN,
3mar6t. Adm'r, Spring Mills.

DEAD AND ALIVE.

A Strange Story.

The Hagerstown correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette gives a striking incident in a clergyman's experience in that place as follows: The father of a family of foreigners was stricken with illness One night the pastor was hastily summoned to his bed side, as "he was dying." He arrived at the scene, where was the physician, surrounded by the sadly distressed family. The doctor informed him that he was too late, the man had died 15 or 20 minutes before he came; and there lay the departed, to all appearance, dead. The family gave way to their feelings, uncontrolled, in the wildest demonstrations of grief. A son, less governed than the rest, called upon and begged his father to come back. Seeking to console the family, the clergyman remained until near 2 o'clock a. m. At this juncture the son threw himself on the body of the father, embraced him, called him, shrieking he could not let him go, he must say one word, look at him just once more. Presently the father's lips moved, his eyes opened, and cast a reproachful look on the weeping son, and he then said: "Oh! why did you bring me back?" Restoratives were administered to the patient, when the minister left him, very weak, but still alive. Returning the next day, the man gave him an account of his death (as he evidently believed it had been.) He said:

"When I died I first felt a sinking, going sensation, knew everything going on in the room, but I could not speak or move my lips—then all was a blank. The next thing I remember was being in dense darkness seemingly a tunnel, through which I was being pushed; there seemed to be two forms, one on each side, pushing me along through the tunnel and I appeared to move as if I was floating, touching nothing above or below. At last it appeared to get lighter, as though we were nearing the end of the passage. It grew brighter every moment, and then I seemed to observe two shining, beautiful forms on each side of me. At last we seemed to float out into a lovely space of rosy brightness, like the sky of summer sunrise. I had a feeling of perfect peace and well being and heard as though it were a part of the space I floated in, the most soothing and delightful music. I remember it afterward took the sound of an old familiar hymn I used to hear in my native land. I had been a great sufferer, and the feeling of rest and freedom from pain was the thing I noticed most in my new state. I remained a short time in this blessed state, when it seemed to be disturbed by a voice in pain calling me. I felt a thrill of regret and then all became black, and I seemed to be back in the old pain-racked body again, and opened my eyes to find my son and family crying and calling on me to come back. If they had known how much better I was they would never have wanted me back in this weak and suffering body."

The man lived several days and then died, as his family sincerely believe, a second time, and remembering his solemn words as to his first experience, did not call him back.

Whether the man was in a syncope from which the piercing lamentations of the family aroused him, or whether he had indeed been permitted to return after a glance at the glories of the great unknown none can answer. But one thing is certain, that for several hours, to all intents and purposes, so far as the doctor, the pastor and the family were concerned, and so far as all outward indications are a guide, the man was dead.

A YOUNG WOMAN RELATES HOW SHE MURDERED HER FATHER.

Rock Rapids, Iowa, February 16.—Yesterday, before the coroner's jury engaged in investigating the murder of John Lanahan, who was killed while sitting near a window in his house on Saturday night, Maggie, the murdered man's oldest daughter, confessed that she did the shooting. She also implicated her mother, her sister Anna and the latter's lover, a young man named Birch. The girl testified that it had been agreed upon between them some time ago to "put the old man out of the way," and at the earliest opportunity Birch furnished the pistol and when her father came home from the farmers' club meeting on Saturday and was about to sit down, she stepped up behind him and fired, killing him instantly. She then arranged the body so as to appear as if some one shot him through the window, while her sister Anna went out and broke the glass. As to the motive for the crime, Maggie testified that Birch wanted to marry Anna and that her father refused to sanction it and did not provide well for them. The mother and Anna corroborated this testimony. Birch at one time lived with the family and was driven from the house by Mr. Lanahan, who suspected him of criminal intimacy with his wife and daughter Anna. All the parties implicated are under arrest, and the greatest excitement prevails.

INDICTMENTS FOR PERJURY IN STAR ROUTE CASES.

It is telegraphed from Washington that in addition to being presented for indictment for conspiracy in the Star-route cases, additional presentments were on 21 ult., brought in against John B. Miner, for perjury, in connection with route 35,051, from Bismark to Fort Keogh, and and route 38,135 from St. Charles to Greenhorn; against J. L. Sanderson, for perjury, in connection with route 38,150, from Saquatch to Lake City; against John W. Dorsey, for perjury, in connection with route 38,134, from Pueblo to Rosita, and route 38,140, from Trinidad to Madison City; against M. C. Burdell, for subornation of perjury, in connection with route 38,113, from Rawlings to White River, and against John W. Peck, for perjury, in connection with route, 48,149, from Kearny to Kent, Neb., and route 44,140, from Eugene City to Bridge Creek, Col. The indictments are now being prepared and can be brought into court at any time between this and the first Monday in March, at which time the present term of the Criminal Court closes.

Dorsey is the Secretary of the republican National committee, and the other perjurers are all pets of the same party. It is to be hoped that when found guilty no pardon will be in store for these radicals as has heretofore been the case when party pets were convicted.

LIVE AND DEAD WEIGHT OF TURKEYS.

A farmer frequently wants to know the fair price for turkeys alive, when the price is fixed by the butcher, or by the middleman, who buys for the large city market. New York takes turkeys simply bled and picked. The New England markets, with better taste, want the crop and entrails out. The average loss in dressing will be about one-fifteenth for the New York market, and about one-tenth for the Eastern markets, a little more for small immature birds, and a little less for large well fattened turkeys. An old gobler weighing 32 lbs. alive, after loss of blood and feathers, weighed 29¼ lbs., or about one-fifteenth; when ready for roasting, 28¼ pounds, a loss of about one-tenth. This bird, at 20 cts. a pound, the price which middlemen have paid for first-class dressed turkeys in Connecticut the present season, would come to $5.70 Sold by live weight at 18 cts., it would come to $5.63 This would leave only 7 cts. for butchering and dressing, which is below cost. The difference then, between live and dead weight in turkeys raised for the Eastern market, is not over 2 cts. a pound. Lively middlemen ask a deduction of 3 or 4 cents. The farmer may as well know that the difference in value is only two cents, and claim it.—*American Agriculturist for March.*

We make the following liberal offer, good until April 1st, 1882: Any of our present subscribers sending us the name of a new subscriber, and paying his own and that of the new, in advance, for one year, we will send the Chicago *Weekly News* FREE to both one year. No better offer out.

HOW MUCH LAND FOR EACH?

The recent Census gives the total area of the United States (not reckoning Alaska) at 3,025,600 square miles, of which 55,600 square miles are occupied by water—lakes, rivers, bays, etc.—leaving 2,970,000 square miles of land, or 1,900,800,000 acres.—The total population is 50,155,783. This land, evenly divided, would give to every man, woman and child 37½ acres, and an onion patch 3 by 9 rods, over. If we divide the population into families of six persons, each family could be allotted 227 acres. Allowing one quarter of the land to be mountain ridges, sandy and stony tracts and other bad lands, there would still be left the regulation "quarter section" (160 acres) for each family.—But the census figures now being made up are for June 1880. Since then over one million people from foreign lands have come to stay, as American citizens, and the natural increase has been considerable; the total increase from 1870 to 1880 was 3 per cent per annum. So we have now (March 1, 1882) nearly fifty-four million inhabitants. As the area of land does not expand, there are now less than 36 acres each, or not 152 acres per family, and the average amount is rapidly decreasing.—No cause for alarm, however. With the best culture, one acre will supply plenty of food for one person, and at this rate we can allow more than four hundred million acres for waste land, and still have an acre each left for the estimated entire population of the globe, which is somewhat over fourteen hundred millions. This is a great country! Thanks for the iron sinews of the hundred thousand miles of railway lines, and the nerves of the network of telegraph wires, and the speaking tubes of the postal department, we are, as a people, brought into one closely united family occupying UNCLE SAM'S GREAT FARM.—*American Agriculturist for March.*

JEWISH REFUGEES.

Philadelphia, February 23.—The steamer Illinois arrived at this port to-day from Europe with 325 Jewish refugees, men women and children. There was but one death on the voyage. They come mainly from Kieff, Odessa and Warsaw. Most of them are tradesmen, with a few farmers. They say when the riots occurred at Warsaw some of them were driven out of the city at the point of the bayonet and forced to fly with their wives and children. They were without money and without friends, but contrived to get beyond the borders of Russia, being aided in their flight by sympathizing co-religionists and friends.

KILLED IN FUN.

Canton, Ohio, Feb 14.—Last night at Osnaburg, in this county, Lincoln Murphy, Daniel Rice and some other young men were chatting pleasantly together. When the Sullivan-Ryan match was broached Murphy playfully remarked to Rice, "I am a tough one for a telegraph operator. Just strike me, and see how hard you can hit." Rice in response struck him, in fun, a moderate blow on the chest, saying, "I didn't strike you very hard; did I?" "No, you didn't," answered Murphy, who then horrified his friend by falling to the ground dead. The playful stroke had proved fatal, because, as is supposed, Murphy was affected with heart disease. Rice is generally sympathized with, and there can be no doubt that he suffers more than anyone else on account of the sad result. He is held for examination; but it is expected that he will be nothing but exonerated of all intention to injure his late friend.

A singular but horrible death is told in the following: While William Leet, a boy of twelve, was at work in a needle factory in Bloomfield, N. J., passing wire through a pair of rollers, the wire curled up and a loop passed over his head, encircling his body. The machinery suddenly caught up the slack, and before he could extricate himself the wire tightened and cut his body in two. Death was instantaneous.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC Sale, near the Red Mill, on WEDNESDAY, March 15, the following personal property: One one-yearling colt, 2 milch cows, one soon to be fresh, 2 head young cattle, 4 shoats, 1 Geiser threshing machine, mounted eight horse power, 1 new improved Buckeye reaper, 1 grain drill, 1 hay rake, sulkey cultivator, corn scraper, fanning mill, two-horse sled, corn fodder by the shock, long straw by the bundle, rakes, forks, and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, when terms will be made known by T. F. ROYER.
JOS NEFF, Auc't

PUBLIC SALE. The undersigned will offer at public sale, at his residence west of Centre Hill, on FRIDAY, March 17, the following described personal property: One cow, 2 shoats, 2 breeding sows, 1 calf three months old, 1 grain drill, hay rake, hay ladders, Champion reaper with self rake and dropper attachment, one Buckeye cultivator, Millheim cultivator, 2 harrows, threshing machine and shaker, 2 South Bend plows, cornplanter, 2 small cultivators, 2 hay ropes 2 hay forks, elevator and track, 1 cornscraper, 1 grain cradle, 1 sleigh, 1 roller, 1 set of chairs, self feeding coal stove, horse gears, a lot of cow chains and many other articles.

Sale to commence 1 o'clock when terms will be made known by
FELIX BURKHOLDER.

PUBLIC SALE. Will be offered at public sale, at Spring Mills, on Saturday, MARCH 28, the following described personal property of the undersigned: One horse, 1 set of buggy harness, set of truck harness 4 shoats, 1 sow, 8 small pigs, 1 heifer, two years old, 1 buggy, 2 splendid bag wagons, 1 two seated cutter, spring wagon, 1 spring wagon tongue, 1 cutting box, several hand saws, grind stone. Also numerous articles of household goods, and kitchen furniture, viz: 1 fine centre table, chairs, tables, beds and bedsteads, 1 iron kettle, three stoves, 1 a cooking range, 1 copper kettle, meat vessel, etc.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, when terms will be made known.
W. A. KERLIN.

PUBLIC SALE. Will be sold at public sale on Nittany Mt., near Centre Hall, on FRIDAY, MARCH 10: 4 horses, 2 colts, cows and young cattle, 15 shoats and two breeding sows 1 reaper and mower 2 good 2-horse wagons, plows harrows, cultivators, corn planter, horse power, drill, horsegears, bridles, halters, hayfork, rope and pulley, forks and chains of all kinds, also household furniture of all kinds.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock sharp.
Wm. Goheen, Auct. J. C. DALE.

PUBLIC SALE. Will be sold at public sale, at the residence of the undersigned, near Centre Hill, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1881: One pair of mules, five years old, 3 horses, 1 2 year old colt, 2 cows, 1 fresh, 15 head of sheep, 1 reaper and mower combined, plows, harrows, cultivators, separator and power, 1 plantation wagon, sleds, horsegears, collars, double hay-harpoon with rope and pulley, set of hay ladders, 1200 ft. inch walnut lumber, cloverhuller, several tug harnesses, scaps of bees, furniture and other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 12 oclock.
JOHN RISHEL.

ORPHANS COURT SALE. By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Centre County, there will be exposed at public sale at Tussyville, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m. the following described real estate late of Andrew Keller, deceased, to wit: All that certain lot or tract of mountain land in Potter township, Centre county, adjoining land of James Runkle on the north east, Wm. E. Snyder on the south, Samuel Bechdol on the west and Uriah Slack and others on the north. Containing one hundred acres more or less.

Terms of sale.—One half cash upon confirmation of sale, balance in one year with interest to be secured by bond and mortgage upon the premises. No timber to be cut until all the purchase money is paid or satisfactorily secured, independently of the mortgage.
JAMES A. KELLER,
Adm'r of Andrew Keller.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, at the late residence of Jacob Bitner, dec'd, near Spring Mills, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1882, the following personal property to wit: Six good horses, 11 shoats, 2 breeding sows, 10 head young cattle, 9 milch cows, 2 buggies, 3 road wagons, 1 spring wagon, 1 new buckeye reaper and mower, hay rake, plows, harrows, corn planter, corn scraper, corn sheller, threshing machine, 1 grain drill, wheeled cultivator, horse power, tanning mill, clover huller, horse gears, bags, log chains, wheat, corn and oats by the bushel, &c. Also numerous articles of household goods and kitchen furniture. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m., when terms will be made known by
H. F. BITNER,
Executor of Jacob Bitner.

PUBLIC SALE. Will be sold at public sale at Penn Hall, on TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1882: 4 mares, 2 black driving mares, 6 years old, one bay mare, 7 years old and good stock, 4 cows, some fresh, 1 bull, part durham, 8 head of young cattle, lot of sheep, 1 log wagon, 1 sleigh, 1 sled, 1 top buggy, 1 platform spring wagon, good as new, 1 threshing machine power, shaker and strap, 1 Lewisburg grain drill, 1 fodder-cutter, 2 sets of hay ladders, plows, harrows, cultivators, cornscraper, roller, 2 sets of horsegears, 1 set of single harness, collars, bridles, lines, flynets, single and double trees, ropes, forks, breast and all other kinds of chains, Burdick mower, hayrake, cornplanter, hayfork and rope and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
SAM'L CRAWFORD
JAS. N. LEITZEL, Auct.

PAYING OFF PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S DOCTORS.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The amount allowed by the committee to audit the expenses of the sickness and burial of President Garfield to the attending surgeons are as follows: To Dr. Bliss $25,000, to Drs. Agnew and Hamilton, $15,000 each; to Drs. Reyburn and Boynton, $10,000 each; to Mrs. Dr. Edson, $5,000. Mr. Crumps, the steward, is allowed $3,000, and the other employees of the Executive Mansion, two months' extra pay.

THE PERSECUTED JEWS.

The Persian Monarch, which sailed from London to New York, takes out 400 passengers, one-fourth of whom are Jewish refugees.

The correspondent of the News at St. Petersburg telegraphs as follows: "General Ignatieff, Minister of the Interior, has informed me that the Government has taken measures to prevent the anti-Jewish movements and that disorders will not be repeated."

KILLED BY AN ELECTRIC MACHINE.

Pittsburg, Pa., February 21.—A fatal accident occurred at Carnegie & Bros.' rolling mill here to-day. In the mill there is an electric battery of sufficient power to run sixteen electric lights. This morning Henry Bolger, an employee, was examining the machine, when he carelessly placed one of his hands on the wire, receiving the full force of the current. It killed him instantly. A livid mark round his throat and a long furrow running from his thigh to his ankle showed the course of the current.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S WIDOW DEAD.

New York, February 27.—The widow of Daniel Webster, the American statesman, died at the Leroy house, New Rochelle, last night. She was Mr. Webster's second wife.

Russia's Czar has established a temperance *regime*, not for his palace but for his peasants, He has decreed that there shall be but one drinking-shop in any village, this is to be managed by a man born and resident in the village, who shall be appointed by the councilmen and paid by salary. He is to get nothing beyond his salary, is to sell food and tea as well as liquors, and is liable to fine, dismissal and imprisonment if he allows any one to get drunk on his premises. If the people of a village become notorious of drunkenness, the sale of liquor is to be stopped there entirely. There is certainly much to commend in such a plan, and there are some good features about an absolute monarchy in that it can carry such a plan out.

A Harrisburg dispatch says: The report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shows there are 1,172,769 taxables in the State. The value of taxable real estate property last year was $1,540,698,278, There was $108,610,524 worth of property exempt.

The New Haven Register thinks that it is not the yellowest pumpkin but the rosiest girl that makes the best pies.

CENTRE COUNTY DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE, 1882.

DISTRICTS.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Bellefonte, N. W	W F Reber	Bellefonte
Bellefonte, S. W	Chas Smith	Bellefonte
Bellefonte, W W	J Cchofield	Bellefonte
Howard		
Milesburg	C K Essington	Milesb'rg
Millheim	A Walters	Millheim
Philipsburg	D W Holt	Philipsburg
Unionville	J C Smith	Fleming
Benner	Uriah Stover	Bellefonte
Boggs	C A M'Laughlin	Milesburg
Burnside	Wm Hipple	Pine Glen
College	Frank Taylor	Lemont
Curtin	Fred Robb	Howard
Ferguson, O P	J A Orndorf	Pine Grove
Ferguson, N P	J H Hebering	R. Sp'gs
Gregg, S P	M L Rishel	Spring Mills
Gregg, N P	B Limbert	Spring Mills
Haines	G M Keister	Aaronsburg
Halfmoon	A T Gray	Halfmoon
Harris	J Gilliland	Boalsburg
Howard	David Tanyer	Howard
Huston	John Q Miles	Julian
Liberty	W H Gardner	Blanchard
Marion	J J Hoy	Walker
Miles	Geo Haines	Wolf's Store
Patton	D L Meek	Buffalo Run
Penn	H E Duck	Millheim
Potter, S P	G W Spangler	Tusseyville
Potter, N P	J Witmer Wolf	CentreHall
Rush	Wm Cullen	Sandy Ridge
Snow Shoe	Wm Haines	Snow Shoe
Spring	T M Barnhart	Bellefonte
Taylor	Vinton Beckwith	Fowler
Union	Christian Hoover	Fleming
Walker	A Kreamer	Hublersburg
Worth	W G Morrison	Port Matilda

R H FORSTER, Chairman,
H. A. McKEE, Secretary.

MARRIED.

At Centre Hall, on 23 ult., by Rev. S. M. Roeder, Mr. Samuel Noll to Miss Rachel Tate, both of Pleasant Gap, Pa.

Feb 29, at Centre Hall, by Rev. W. E. Fischer, Henry Lingle and Lydia Zerby, both of near Spring Mills, Pa.

On 26 inst., by Rev. Stambach, Jacob H. Stover and Miss Polly Bower, both of Haines twp.

On Feb. 19, by Rev. G. Hunter, George H. Bitner and Mary E. Miess, both of Potter township.

At the residence of the bride's parents, near Bellefonte, Pa., by Rev. S. E. Furst, January 26, 1882, Samuel Reish, of State College and Miss Annie E. Wian.

On December 22, 1881, by Rev. S. E. Furst, James H. Weagley and Kate E. From, both of Bellefonte.

On February 16, by the Rev. W. O. Wright, Mr. D. H. Shivery and Miss Mary Ella Marshall, all of Buffalo Run, Centre county, Pa.

On February 16, at the home of Mr. John Bing, Unionville, by the Rev. W. O. Wright, Mr. E. C. Senson and Miss Wilda K. Bing, all of Unionville, Centre county, Pa.

DIED.

In Penn twp., on 15 Feb., Sarah, wife of Samuel Evert, aged 40 years, 9 months and 27 days.

Feb. 26, Priscilla Gingerich, aged 51 years, 1 month and 24 days.

PEEN'S VALLEY INSTITUTE

The spring term of this Academy, located at Centre Hall, Pa., will begin on the 10th of April, 1882.

All persons desiring a thorough English or Classical Education, are respectfully invited to attend its sessions. Tuition from $4 to $8 per term. Boarding at very reasonable rates. For further particulars address W. P. HOSTERMAN, A. B.
23fed4t Centre Hall, Pa. Principal.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, February 27.—Wheat, $1 30@1.31. Corn, 66c Oats, 50c. Cattle—prime 7¼c, good 6¼c Sheep—prime 6¾c, good 6¼c; lambs 5@7¼c; calves 5@9c; hogs, prime 10¼c, good 9¼c.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat,	$1.20
Rye	80c
Corn, ears, per bu.	70 c.
Corn, shelled.	75c.
Oats,	40c.
Buckwheat,	50c.
Barley	75c.
Cloverseed,	4 50 to 5.00
Timothy seed,	2.00 to 2.75
Plaster, ground per ton,	$10.00
Flour, per bbl	$6.00
Butter,	30c.
Tallow,	6c.
Lard,	10.
Ham,	12c.
Shoulders	7c
Bacon or side,	7c
Eggs per doz.	22c

Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble.

WM B. KRAPE,
NEW JEWELRY, STATIONERY & BOOK STORE,
at Spring Mills.

Jewelry, Stationery and Books of all kinds, cheap as the cheapest in the county. WATCHES REPAIRED at reasonable charges and satisfaction guaranteed.

He will keep all goods usually kept in a first class Jewelry Store. 23 feb 3m.

FARM FOR SALE.—The valuable farm, known as the Van Valzah farm, 1 mile west of Centre Hall, 127 acres, good house, new barn, and all other outbuildings, running water and land highly productive, is offered for sale at a bargain. For further particulars, apply at Centre Hall, to F. KURTZ,
tf. Agent.

STRONG FACTS!

A great many people are asking what particular troubles BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is good for.

It will cure Heart Disease, Paralysis, Dropsy, Kidney Disease, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all similar diseases.

Its wonderful curative power is simply because it purifies and enriches the blood, thus beginning at the foundation, and by building up the system, drives out all disease.

A Lady Cured of Rheumatism.

Baltimore, Md., May 7, 1880.

My health was much shattered by Rheumatism when I commenced taking Brown's Iron Bitters, and I scarcely had strength enough to attend to my daily household duties. I am now using the third bottle and I am regaining strength daily, and I cheerfully recommend it to all.

I cannot say too much in praise of it. MRS. MARY E. BRASHEAR, 173 Prestmanst.

Kidney Disease Cured.

Christiansburg, Va., 1881.

Suffering from kidney disease, from which I could get no relief, I tried Brown's Iron Bitters, which cured me completely. A child of mine, recovering from scarlet fever, had no appetite and did not seem to be able to eat at all. I gave him Iron Bitters with the happiest results.

J. KYLE MONTAGUE.

Heart Disease.

Vine St., Harrisburg, Pa. Dec. 2, 1881.

After trying different physicians and many remedies for palpitation of the heart without receiving any benefit, I was advised to try Brown's Iron Bitters. I have used two bottles and never found anything that gave me so much relief.

MRS. JENNIE HESS.

For the peculiar troubles to which ladies are subject, BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is invaluable. Try it.

Be sure and get the Genuine.

NEW MILL AT PL. GAP.—Mr Haag would inform the public that the Pleasant Gap steam mill is now in successful operation. He pays the highest price for Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Barley and Buckwheat. Superior wheat and buckwheat flour constantly on hand. Give the new mill a trial, and you will be pleased with his work. tf

Any of our subscribers paying all dues, and $2.25 in advance, will receive for one year the REPORTER and the Chicago "Weekly News," a large sized 32 colum paper. This is the best offer made, and we only make it with the hope of inducing advance payment and increasing our circulation.

When Centre County farmers can buy a true Ammoniated Super-Phosphate, made chiefly from Slaughter House Meat and Bone, for $25 per ton at the Railroad Depots, from dealers, it is folly to pay out money for the old-fashioned High Cost Fertilizers which other manufacturers persist in holding at prices varying from Thirty to Forty Dollars per ton.

The last season, everywhere, has clearly shown, that the low cost AMMONIATED SUPER PHOSPHATES paid best on Corn, Grass and Wheat. The day for high-cost Manures has passed. The experience of good farmers, who look closely at First Cost and Results, has proved that those costing $25 PER TON, OR LESS, with a reasonable good Analysis of free Phosphoric Acid AND AMMONIA, have paid them far the best. There is abundant evidence of this, and from farmers who don't simply *guess* at what they are doing.

In the four years of the use of Baugh's $25 Phosphate, there has not been a single reasonable report of unfavorable action on any crop, and this is a testimony in itself more than volumes of certificates. We do not ask for, or publish certificates; that custom, has long ago ceased to be of any consequence either way,

Address **BAUGH & SON,**
9feb 4t **PHILADELPHIA.**

PENNSYLVANIA RR.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 31, 1881, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
" "	Harrisburg	4 25 a m
" "	Sunbury	6 30 a m
" "	Williamsport	8 40 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	9 09 a m
" "	Lock Haven	9 40 a m
" "	Renovo	11 05 a m
" arr at	Erie	7 45 p m
NIAGARA EX. leaves	Phila.	8 00 a m
"	Harrisburg	12 25 p m
"	Sunbury	1 50 a m
arr at	Williamsport	3 25 p m
"	Lock Haven	4 30 p m
" "	Renovo	5 45 p m
" "	Kane	10 05 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	12 10 p m
"	Harrisburg	4 00 p m
arr at	Williamsport	8 05 p m
" "	Lock Haven	9 10 p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EX leaves	Lock Haven	7 50 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 37 a m
" "	Williamsport	9 05 a m
arr at	Harrisburg	12 55 p m
" "	Philadelphia	5 15 p m
DAY EX. leaves	Kane	6 00 a m
" "	Renovo	10 05 a m
"	Lock Haven	11 15 a m
"	Williamsport	12 15 p m
arr at	Harrisburg	3 30 p m
" "	Philadelphia	7 05 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	11 35 a m
" "	Renovo	9 00 p m
" "	Lock Haven	10 10 p m
" "	Williamsport	11 30 p m
arr at	Harrisburg	3 00 a m
" "	Philadelphia	7 00 a m
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	12 15 a m
arr at	Harrisburg	3 15 a m
" "	Philadelphia	7 00 a m

Erie Mail and Fast Line West and Pacific Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L & B R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & A. V. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R.; and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Ex. West, and Day Ex. East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

ROBERT NEALSON, General Suprintendent.

HARDWARE — STOVES.

In addition to our extensive stock of FARMERS, BUILDERS & BLACKSMITH supplies, we would call your attention to our stock of

Heating Stoves, Cooks & Ranges,

We would especially suggest in Heating Stoves the
CROWNING GLORY,
FORT ORANGE,
EASTLAKE AND
WELCOME HOME.
In Cooks the REGULATOR PIONEER
In Ranges the VICTOR & APOLLA.
A full asortment of Fire Brick and Grates on handd.

WILSON, McFARLANE & CO

L E A T H E R !

ASK FOR GENESEE SOLE LEATHER IF YOU WANT THE BEST.

Calf Skins, Moroccos, Linings Lasts Thread, Nails, Pegs, Wax, Bristles, and all kinds of Shoe Findings on hand. We also make to order GENTS BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS from the best of French Leather. Leave your orders and a perfect fit guaranteed.

E. GRAHAM & SON, Bellefonte

The Best Place

—TO BUY—

—CLOTHING—

-|O|A|K|=|H|A|L|L.|-

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Philadelphia.

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

A Pure Family Medicine that Invigorates without Intoxicating.

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The Best, Cleanest, and Most Economical Hair Dressing. Never fails to restore the youthful color to gray hair. 50c. and $1 sizes, at druggists.

FLORESTON COLOGNE.

A new and exceeding fragrant and lasting perfume. Price 25 and 75 cents.

If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you have Dyspepsia, Kidney or Urinary Complaints, or if you are troubled with any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves you can be cured by PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

There are hundreds of miserable sufferers daily dying from lung, kidney and nervous diseases who might be saved by using PARKER'S GINGER TONIC in time.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease take GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours. Ask your neighbor or druggist about it, or send for a circular to HISCOX & CO., New York.

50c. and $1 sizes. Great saving in buying dollar size.

H. K. HICKS

Has the largest Stock of Hardware,

OILS, PAINTS, GLASS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Coach and Saddlery Hardware

that is kept by any one dealer in Centre Co,. and sold at the most REASONABLE PRICES. He is sole agent for the

Celebrated South Bend Chilled Plow.

that is guaranteed to give satisfaction over 250 NOW IN USE IN CENTRE COUNTY, in less than two years introduction.

21ap

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office in old Conard building, Bellefonte

JOHN BLAIR LINN, Attorney-at-Law, Office on Allegheny street, Bellefont. feb tf

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law Collections promtly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Bellefonte, Pa. oct22

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
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Office in Garman's new building.

S. R. PEALE H. A. M'KEE.
PEALE & M'KEE,
Attorneys-at-law.
Office opposite the Court House, Bellefonte, Pa. 15sep tf

Dentistry.

DR. J. W. RHONE. Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 27febtf

DR G W. HOSTERMAN, Dentist, Centre Hall, Office at residence on Church street, opposite Lutheran Church. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession, Ether administered 14apr

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,— Dentist, Millheim. Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my 2 78.

Hotels.

BUSH HOUSE. W. R. Teller, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. 16juney

WM. A. SANDO
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Shop in bank building, 2nd floor. Is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, on short notice, and good fits guaranteed, according to the latest styles. A large lot of samples always on hand. Workmen of long experienced in his employ. 1nov y.

HENRY BOOZER, Centre Hall, manufacturer of saddles, harness, bridles, collars, whips, flynets, and also keeps hand cotton nets, etc. Prices low as any where else. All kinds of repairing done. The best stock always kept on hand. All work warranted. 1oct

GOLD. Great chance to make money. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 22 dec y

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In successful operation for more than a quarter of a century, has attained a reputation for well finished and serviceable work, of which but few can boast,

BUGGIES,
CARRIAGES,
SPRING-WAGONS,
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All kinds of repairing done on short notice. The wood work of Bodies, Gearing and Wheels made and sold separately.

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RECEIVE DEPOSITS and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Goverament Securities, Gold and Coupons.
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$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free No risk. Everything new Capital not required. We will furnish you everything Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 28dec y.

D. S. EWRING, Gen Agt., 1127 Chestnut St. Philad
J. Q. A. KENNEDY, Agt. Centre Hall

A MEXICAN FARM.

Life at a Hacienda in Mexico.

A week's visit at the hacienda of Tepenacasco proved one of the most agreeable experiences of my whole tour. The house was approached from the main road by a long lane through fields of the purple flowering alfalfa, a larger and hardier clover; past a dark-walled corral, or cattle-yard; a very long, steep roofed barracks for laborers' quarters; and by a pond embowered in willows. From a distance, with its numerous outbuildings, it had the appearance of a ducal residence. It is plainer when reached, the space immediately in front having a farm-yard appearance, and containing in the center a very large stone threshing floor of the kind in which it is customary to thresh out grain, just as in the patios, by troops of running horses. It is of rubble stone, plastered and neatly whitewashed; a single liberal story in height, the part devotod to the residence having large windows, covered with gratings and a belfry on top. To this are added, on the flanks, such a collection of granaries and corrals that a facade is made of probably six hundred feet in length. Some fonts project from the wall beside a door opening to the family chapel. Over the main entrance-door is an inscription: "*En aqueste destierro y soledad disfruto del tesoro de la paz.*" (In this retirement and solitude I enjoy the treasure of peace.) Each principal granary or barn (called troje) is inscribed also with its title. They are built to keep the contents cool and of an even temperature, with walls of great thickness. Buttressed without, and with columns or piers of a yard square running down the center of the long, dim interiors, they are more like basilicas of the early Christians than one's preconceived idea of a barn.

The buildings in the central clump, not counting those detached, cover alone between four and five acres of ground. The estate of which they are the focal poin is eighteen miles in one dimension by six in the other, and contains not less than forty thousand acres. There are seventeen hundred head of neat cattle, and other things in proportion. On the pay-roll, in the week in which I was privileged to witness the operations, were laborers to the extent of eighteen hundred and fifty, men and boys. I confess to the fondness for country life, and with such a novel domain to explore, one must be difficult indeed not to be pleased. One day we mounted on horseback to go to visit the corrals, where portions of the animals are kept at night according to their changes of pasture; another, to the Ojo de Agua, a lovely spring, made mention of by Humboldt; again, to examine the different crops; again, to various white hamlets that, like the city of Tulancingo, farther in the distance, dot the plain. At Acatlan is a most charming dark old ruined convent, with the green bronze bells yet hanging in the steeple. One day the household ensconced itself in a large wagon covered with willow boughs, and we drove to Zupitlan, a ruined hacienda, church, and hamlet on the estate itself, and held a picnic.

A high grassy hill, the Cerro, behind the house, affords wide views. We are in the midst of a level valley, with gently sloping mountains on all the boundaries. The leading crops are maize barley and maguey. The tlachiquero goes around every day, with his donkey carrying wine skins, collecting the sweet sap from the maguey to make the pulque. He pours it into vats of skin in his department to ferment, treats it in his practiced way for a fortnight or more, and then it is ready for sale. We see sometimes forty plow men come in and unyoke their teams of an evening. The agricultural implements of the larger sort in use are American, but plows, spades, picks and the like are manufactured at Apulco, near by, more cheaply. There are interesting home-made wooden forks and shovels yet remaining. Among the rest the veritable Egyptian plow of wood, with but an iron point, is much more in use than the modern sort. And for its purpose of turning shallow furrows and plowing between the rows of maize it appears, to tell the truth, not ill adapted. The ground is treated by irrigation, no less than eleven large dams, one of them creating a lake two miles long, being formed for this purpose. The portions of land used for cultivation are taken irregularly in various parts of the estate, according to their proximity to these. Each has its name, as Las Animas, San Antonio the Larger, San Antonio the Less.

But it is a grazing country, and the chief industries are the raising of animals and the making of butter and cheese. The greater part of the cattle are hornless, which is effected by a simple process of searing the tender horn when sprouting, after which it does not increase. The idea is worth attention by American farmers and those who have to do with the transportation of cattle. The calf here remains with its mother under all circumstances. It is a quaint sight at milking-time to see it lassoed fast to its mother, whose hindlegs are also lassoed, waiting by no means patiently the conclusion of the ceremony. Each of the departments is under the command of its own chief, and an accurate supervision and record is made of the whole. The bookkeeper, "Don Angel," a taciturn young man, native of old Spain, with a talent for minutiæ, fills out weekly, on a blank form, a statement going into the closest detail. For keeping the tally of revenues which amount to $20,000 a year his own salary is $400 "and found." The administrator, "Don Rafael," is paid $1,000, and has, besides, various lands and casitas of his own—a person of substance, in fact. He is a steady-going man of middle age, with a prominent scar on his forehead. I imagined some interesting story. No, he said it was got in breaking a vicious horse. A sensible man lets fighting alone; there are enough at that already. The Americans have excellent ideas. They all work; all wish to improve and make money. Without money a person might as well take himself off to the cemetery at once.

The butter and cheese making is under control of "Don Daniel." He is a large, handsome young man, with rosy cheeks, coal-black hair and beard, and excellent teeth—a picture of health. He is of a lively turn withal, assembles around him congenial spirits, and the strumming of a guitar and such choruses as,

> "Amarillo si, amarillo no,
> Amarilla y verde me lo pinto,"

may be heard from his room long after the sedate and the fatigued have gone to bed. Another inmate of the household is a youth of eighteen, a very voluble young person, Salvador, who proffers himself often as a guide. He is a cadet learning the business of conducting a hacienda; or, as some think, a young scapegrace of good connections put here to be kept out of mischief. Outside the household are the mayordomo and the sobresaliente, chief aids of Don Rafael; the pastero, who looks after the pastures; the caporal, who has principal charge of the stock. These are officials of a humble order, dark, blanketed men, bandit looking enough on horseback, but in reality as gentle as need be wished for. The peons or day-laborers live in about as poor a condition as the Irish peasants—except for having the advantage in climate—receive from six to thirty-seven cents a day for their labor, and seem without either chance or ambition to better themselves. There is a prison-room at the mansion, where one is occasionally locked up for a couple of days. Not that it is permitted by law, but "they are not civilizated," as the proprietor explains, in English which still leaves something to be desired. "Nobody makes any disturbance about it, and otherwise they would not work."

The family spends a small portion of the year here, in an informal style of living. Servants and all call the young mistress Cholita, a diminutive of her name, Soledad. There is no expectation of receiving or paying visits in the neighborhood. Social life, owing to the distances and the scarcity of neighbors, does not exist. It must have been lonely indeed for the young American girl who had been employed as governess of small children in the adjoining hacienda shortly before. The dogs swarm in and out over everything. The place is kept as a big, generous farmhouse, and not as a villa. It has been designed for greater state in its time. The old furniture, of the style of the First Empire, would command a premium from bric-a-brac dealers. The rooms are large and finely proportioned. There are an octagon chamber, with beds in columned niches and another having the bed raised upon a platform of highly palatial effect. The first proprietor is said to have been a man, finally ruined by his extravagance, who had half Tulancingo at his table; and if he were inspired by a sudden notion to go to the capital, one hundred and thirty miles, say, distant, he rode his horses till they dropped dead under him.—*W. H. Bishop, in Harper's Magazine.*

The Man Who Was Warned.

During the uncertain days following the close of the war there were certain localities where a man who had a grudge against a neighbor got rid of him by writing him an anonymous letter warning him to leave the State inside of ten days or prepare to fill a grave over which no one would feel particularly interested in keeping the grass green. One day Colonel Blank, who had removed to Arkansas from Southern Michigan and was attending strictly to business, received such a missive. It was the rule to turn pale as death, rush home and pack up, sell out for nothing and skedaddle on the wings of chain lightning, but the colonel didn't follow it. It struck him that he knew the handwriting and he went home, buckled on a knife and a revolver, and took a ride of three miles into the country. He dismounted at the cabin of a long-haired, long-legged old swamp owl, named Patterson, who was in the back-yard mending a harness. The colonel approached him to within three feet, and after they had seated and discussed the weather, the Michigander remarked:

"Patterson, I am going to leave Arkansas."

"Shoo! Anthing wrong?"

"I've been warned away."

"You don't say!"

"Yes, I've been given five days to leave the State."

"And you calkerlate you will go?"

"Yes I'll have to be waylaid or hung up."

"Yes, I reckon that's so," chuckled the old man.

"But I want to take something with me to remember Arkansas by," continued the colonel, "and I came out after your scalp."

"My what?"

"Sit still, old man, or I'll bore you through! That's it—up with your hands! If I go back to Michigan and tell 'em I was warned out of Arkansas, and that I got up and dusted without firing a shot, they'll call me a coward. If I carry your scalp back I've got something to show for the two years I've put in here and the $6,000 I've laid out. Old man, if you know the Lord's prayer you'd beter repeat it quick, for I'm in a dreadful hurry to get back."

"Say, kurnel, don't you like the kentry down here?" asked Patterson.

"Yes."

"Is the climate all right?"

"First rate."

"Chance to make money?"

"Good chance."

"Then, kurnel, don't go back! I don't keer two cents about my scalp; somehow I've got attached to you and it will rip up all my tender feelings to see you go! Let my old scalp-lock stay right whar' she is, and you stay right whar' you be, and if any of the boys look cross-eyed at you fur the next ten years I'm a kyotte if I don't drive 'em into Mexico or make 'em lose themselves in the ground."

The colonel is down there yet, and old Patterson never meets him without anxiously inquiring if he's got over being homesick yet.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Sad Career of a Baron's Daughter.

The recent death of Mme. Laura Sweitzer, at Port Jervis, N. Y., recalls one of the saddest and most remarkable careers ever recorded. The story of her life, as told by Mme. Sweitzer, reads like a romance and seems almost too strange to be true. Laura Von Puffnitz Steinburg, daughter of Baron Frederick Otto Von Puffnitz Steinburg, was born at Wismar, in Mecklenburg, Germany, on the 10th of October, 1819. Her father was of an ancient and highly-honored family, and Laura was a younger daughter. She was given all the advantages of an expensive education in music and the German language.

At sixteen years of age she met a very poor young nobleman with a very long and honorable name, the Count Frederick Kolstedt Schleswick Sweitzer. The young man was handsome and pretty well educated, but his poverty was a bar to their union. Laura felt that she loved him so deeply that she could marry no one but him. Her old father would not listen to her entreaties, and finally he sent her to Altona, a town near Hamburg, on the Elbe river, where he placed her in a convent until she became cured of her passion. She contrived to let her lover know where she was, and thither he followed her. Having no money he applied for and obtained a position as under-gardener in the convent at a modest compensation. He and Laura were thus enabled to meet daily, and affairs were going on swimmingly when the old Baron Steinburg, having found that Sweitzer had left Wismar, suspected the true state of affairs, and came posthaste to Altona. He arrived in time to catch his daughter in an arbor in the convent garden conversing with the forbidden lover. The old baron and the young man exchanged hard words, and a duel, in which the baron was severely wounded, resulted. Young Sweitzer and his sweetheart fled from Altona, were married, and came to America, where they landed at Castle Garden, New York, almost penniless. Sweitzer obtained employment and they lived comfortably several years. Finally his health failed, and the couple came to Port Jervis, N. Y., and took up their abode in a little shanty in a suburb. Madam Sweitzer made enough money to keep them alive by peddling matches and notions among the farmers, and by begging during the winter. She frequently walked fifty miles a day, and on a recent occasion took part in a pedestrian contest in Port Jervis, where she made a record of ninety-eight miles in twenty-three hours, and earned considerable money. During her begging excursions she told the above story of her life. She was known in Pike county as "Meeshy Maumie" or "the Countess." Her death was horrible. She was trying to steal a ride on the night freight train to Middletown, thirty-four miles south of Port Jervis, when she fell under the engine and was so crushed that her body was scarcely recognizable. Her husband died a few years ago.

A Relic of Guiteau.

A relic at once of Guiteau and of the great Chicago fire has been found in an old safe, which was being rummaged over by Snydacker & Co. Upon a faded sheet of note paper was written the following:

MAY 12, 1870.—Received of Messrs. Snydacker & Co:
One judgment note vs. Ernest Boes, $35.
One note vs. L. S. Warner, $265.
One judgment note vs. Jacob Forsyth, $300.
One note vs. McGonegal, Straus & Co., $316.70.
One judgment note vs. Louise Freese, $260.
(Signed) CHARLES J. GUITEAU,
No. 2 Methodist Church Block.

Mr. Snydacker says that Guiteau had a good reputation as a collector at the time these notes were given him, and he sustained his reputation by collecting a portion of them, but never turned over a cent of money to the house.

The Black Chinese of the Nan Shan Mountains.

A correspondent of the Chinese *Mail* writes: I re-entered Kan-chou Fu, having been away twelve days in the Nan Shan mountains, and having learned that the people called by the Chinese yellow or Whuang Fan-tze, are by themselves called Oigours (Mongols), and the black or Her Fan-tze are called by the Oigours Tanguttas, or Tangouths. The Oigours do not bury their dead, but smear the corpse all over with butter, put it out on the hillside away from the living, and get Llama priests to pray that the wild beasts of prey may take the whole carcass; if after a few days the whole body is not gone, the Oigours consider it an evil omen, and add more butter and pray more earnestly that the dead may be devoured without delay. As to marriage the girls are usually given to young men of their own choosing, but the bridegroom must pay handsomely for his wife. A marriage arrangement was made the other day thus: A chief's daughter, about eighteen years old, was promised to a young man, who promised to give the chief, his future father-in-law, ten brood mares, fifty cows, 150 sheep and ten pieces of woolen cloth; twice that amount was asked by the chief, but the matter was talked down, over buttered tea and tsamba, to the above tune. A Llama priest married a wife a year ago in his brother's name; the young woman gave birth to a son and her parents claimed the said son as theirs as he had not been bargained for in the contract; the priest was then persuaded to give up the boy, much against his will; his wife has since died without giving birth to another child, and the priest instituted a lawsuit for the recovery of the said boy, which the parents of the woman refuse to give up on any account. Poor boy! The Si-fan priests and women are dressed in a single garment, of coarse serge, reaching from the shoulder to the knee, and generally eked out with a pair of coarse leather boots; the garment is double breasted, and is fastened around the waist by a strong leather girdle, from which are suspended several things, such as a knife, chopsticks, bits of copper, brass and agate, and above the girdle a wooden bowl is carried for milk, tea and tsamba. The Fan-tze live principally on milk, butter, tea and black barley meal, or tsamba, but they eat any kind of flesh eagerly, excepting fish; they are exceedingly fond of whisky, which they call arrack, like the Indians and Kashgarians. They salute each other with a bow and the hands placed palms together, and fingers extended forward; they also put out the tongue, like the Thibetans, and they worship all sorts of painted pictures of women nearly naked. Bowls of water and incense are the usual offering.

The Congressional Lobby Worker.

Mr. J. R. Randall writes from Washington to his paper, the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle*: I think the great corporations are often deceived by the lobby men. One of the most prominent of the gentry was brought before a sub-committee and required to testify under oath. He was asked if he had not received $25,000 from a railroad company, and responded in the affirmative. "Why did they pay you that sum?" said the chairman. "Because they thought I was worth it," responded the agent. "Did they think you could influence votes?" The agent answered that they did. "What did you do?" said the chairman. "I reported that Senator Blank was all right, and they were satisfied," replied the agent. "Did you approach the senator?" said the chairman. "I did," the agent retorted, "and asked if he felt all right this morning. He answered that he was all right. I so stated to the company, and they paid over the money like little men." I leave it to the reader to guess which was the more fooled, the railroad company or the sub-committee. At any rate, the hero of this exploit is still on hand and still plying his avocation around the capitol. One of the most expert of politicians, who has held many high offices and always with honor and distinction, tells me that the lobby men do not after all have much power over congressmen, as a rule. Sam Ward used to spread epicurean feasts, and his liquor-mixer Valentine dispensed seductive fluids, but the majority of congressmen who partook of this refreshment never sold out in consequence. I rather think that the corporations employing old "Rex Vestibuli," grew weary of furnishing him with the sinews of war and the raw material of gastronomic luxury. He has gone; but his place is filled by men who have none of his scholarship, but more knowledge of still-hunting. Whether they use cash or condiments, I cannot say; but their existence is surrounded by sumptuous appointments, and to hear some of them talk one would be persuaded that they owned congressmen in fee simple and sold them as corner lots to their employers. My own opinion is that this is mere brag and "bounce," and that they would interview a royal Bengal tiger sooner than confront the majority of either house with a venal proposition. Still, they live and thrive and want for none of those things that poorer people long for and sometimes imperil their reputations and souls to procure.

Sealskin Sacques.

A sealskin sacque costs fifty per cent. more than it did five years ago. Sealskins have not been worn more than fifteen or eighteen years. Fashion and the discovery of new methods of preparing and dyeing, or first the latter and second the former, brought them into use. The seal fur, as seen here, is the inner coat. When on the back of the seal this fine fur is hid by coarse hairs, which are removed by a process of paring down the other side of the skin. The color of the fur as known to wearers is artificial. If the government had not taken measures to protect the seal new wearers of seal sacques would be few in a short time. The Shetland seals were once numerous, but have been exterminated. The Newfoundland seal is in the market, but is inferior to the seal of Alaska. The islands of the Behring sea are the only ones in the world where seal catching has great commercial importance.

From 1751 to 1870 the scientific world knew nothing in regard to the history of the seal. The Smithsonian Institution did not possess a perfect skin and skeleton of the seal, although thousands of men and millions of dollars have been employed in capturing, dressing and selling fur sealskins for the last hundred years. The vast breeding grounds bordering on the Antartctic have been entirely depopulated. Between the years 1797 and 1821 1,232 374 sealskins were taken on the Pribyloy islands; between 1821 and 1842 458,502 skins, and from 1842 to 1861 372,000 skins. In the year 1868 the number of skins taken was 242,000. In 1870 only 9,965 were captured. During the last ten years the catch has been a little less than 100,000 per year. The whole number taken between 1796 and 1880 was 3,561,051 skins. The seal catching is done in June and July. After that time the fur begins to "shed" and is worthless. The natives are paid forty cents a skin for their labor.

A Senator's Remedy for Rheumatism.

United States Senator Voorhees has a remedy for rheumatism which, as he hasn't patented it, may as well be widely advertised. He says: I have cured myself of rheumatic gout by a simple remedy—taking lemon juice in warm water twice or three times per day. Consequently I am able to do what I have not done for years—walk from my lodging to the capitol and back, a matter of four miles, every day, and outstrip the young fellows who go with me.

A lesson in language: "So your daughter has married a rich husband?" "Well," slowly replied the father, "I believe she has married a rich man, but I understand he is a very poor husband."—*Hartford.*

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE streets of Boston are to be illuminated with the electric light.

KO KUN HUA, Chinese professor at Harvard college, and the best educated pagan in America, died the other evening at his residence in Cambridge, Mass., of pneumonia. He was a man of high rank in his native country and leaves a widow and six children.

THE Allan line ship Glenmorag arrived the other day at New York from Calcutta, having on board thirteen shipwrecked persons, all of whom were rescued at sea in an open boat after they had left the steamship Bahama, of the Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship company, from Porto Rico for New-York, which was in a sinking condition. The Bahama foundered at sea, and was abandoned by all but two of those on board of her. The captain, E. Field Astwood, of Bermuda, and nineteen others were reported lost. The second cook and another man remained on board the vessel, saying that they preferred to go down with it than to risk their chances in the boats in such a tempestuous sea. A second cabin passenger, whose room was on the starboard side of the vessel, is supposed to have been washed overboard. The seventeen others were in the captain's boat, which was swamped almost as soon as she left the vessel's side. Two of those in her, one of whom was Charles Smith, were seen to swim back to the vessel and were hauled on board.

THE coroner's jury inquiring into the deaths of the victims of the late fire in Park row, New York, has rendered a verdict censuring Mr. Potter, owner of the building, and his agents for neglect.

CURTIS CHRISTIAN returned to his home near Cold Spring, N. Y., the other evening and informed his wife that he had killed Jonas Tompkins, his brother-in-law, with whom he had left in the morning to buy cows. He said that the body would be found in the woods. Suddenly he sprang at his wife and attempted to kill her, but she succeeded in putting him out of the house. Tompkins' body was found with the head crushed in by a stone. The next afternoon the body of Christian was found in Lake Oscawanna, near the scene of the murder, he having committed suicide. Jealousy of Tompkins because he managed his father-in-law's farm is thought to have been the cause of the murder.

AN explosion of two of the three boilers in Jewell's large flouring mill, Brooklyn, resulted in the death of the engineer, injuries more or less serious to thirteen other persons and the total demolishment of the boiler-house.

A FIRE at Chester, Pa., totally destroyed the Pennsylvania Military academy. The academy contained 143 students, all of whom escaped. The total loss is estimated at $200,000.

WHILE a loaded coal train was passing over an iron bridge twelve miles north of Belvedere, N. J., the structure suddenly gave way, precipitating about one-half the train into the creek, fifty feet below. Two laborers on the train were killed and a brakeman was fatally injured.

THE great fire which destroyed the public edifices and almost the entire business part of Haverhill, Mass., started at about 11:45 P. M., in Endicott & Arnold's sole leather establishment, a wood block, on Washington street. The alarm was immediately sounded, but when the firemen reached the spot the flames had gained such headway that the local department could do nothing to stay their progress. The fire spread with great rapidity, the buildings being mostly of wood, and soon got beyond the control of the firemen. Engines were summoned from Newburyport and Dover, and other places from twenty to thirty miles from Haverhill, but despite the heroic work of the men the fire continued to spread, and at 1:30 A. M. it seemed as though the whole town was ablaze. At that hour engines had arrived from Lawrence, and others from Newburyport and Lowell arrived soon afterward. A sharp wind from the northwest, with the scarcity of water and the freezing of the hose, made it hard for the firemen to make a stand against the progress of the fire. It was not until 3:30 A. M. that the fire was controlled, and then it had burned itself out. The fire covered six acres, the territory burned embracing the larger part of the boot and shoe manufactories. Out of a total of nearly 100 shoe and leather firms only three escaped the fire. Seventy-three blocks and buildings were destroyed and about 2,500 persons thrown out of employment. Twelve tenement houses were destroyed, turning eighteen families into the street on one of the most inclement nights of the winter. Over 300 firms and business men were burned out. John St. Germain, a fireman, was killed by falling walls, and two other persons also lost their lives. The total loss on property will probably foot up to over $2,000,000. The buildings burned were valued at $350,000, exclusive of contents.

THE fishing schooner Corinna H. Bishop, of Gloucester, Mass., lost six of her men, who were caught in a violent hurricane while visiting their trawls in dories.

LATER reports put the number of lives lost by the burning of the fireworks factory in Chester, Pa., at over twenty.

THE Merchants' bank of Watertown, N. Y., has suspended. It was affected by the failure of Kenyon & Co., of Chicago.

V. W. MACFARLANE & Co., of New York, one of the largest lard refining houses in the country, have failed for $250,000.

A FIRE which started in a Philadelphia rag warehouse caused a loss of $150,000. One man's charred remains were found in the ruins.

South and West.

A DECLINE in the price of cotton caused the failure of several firms in New Orleans.

AT Grand Haven, Mich., the steamer Wisconsin, having on board 1,000 tons of freight, struck a pier as she attempted to enter the harbor and sank.

PHILANDER HENDERSON, aged thirteen, committed suicide at Henderson's Mills, Kentucky. The act is attributed to grief over the absence of a favorite brother who ran away from home and was not permitted to return.

AN extraordinary marriage is reported from Somerset county, Md., where H. E. White, a boy of seventeen, was united to Ella Shores, a pretty brunette of fourteen. Two years ago the girl was married to her stepfather, aged sixty-five, who was arrested for the act and imprisoned, the girl's friends obtaining a divorce.

A COMMITTEE appointed to solicit subscriptions for the relief of the survivors of the victims of the recent explosion at the Midlothian (Va.) mine have issued a circular setting forth that thirty-two men were killed, leaving twenty-six widows and 109 orphans, all of whom are now dependent on charity.

REV. DR. WILLIAM MAY WIGHTMAN, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, died at his residence in Charleston, S. C., the other morning at the age of seventy-four.

ROBINSON, Kansas, has been devastated by fire, the place losing twelve business houses, two hotels, postoffice, Masonic hall, Odd Fellows' hall and two dwellings. Only one store in the town was left standing.

ALDERMAN FREDERICK A. CLARK, president of the board of aldermen of Adrian, Mich., has been arrested, charged with aiding the fugitive young mayor of that town in the attempt to float $150,000 worth of illegally issued water bonds. The bonds were sent to New York for sale, but their spurious character was discovered before any had been put upon the market. Mayor Thomas J. Navin, the head of the conspiracy to defraud Adrian, is only twenty-seven years old.

THE boiler in the Georgia Car works at Cartersville, Ga., exploded, killing instantly four negroes and injuring a number of others, two of whom have since died.

A LANDSLIDE at Coffee's Cave, on the Russian river, Cal., carried the house of Charles L. Johnson in the water. The occupants of the house were Mrs. Johnson, her infant, and a white man employed as cook. All were killed.

MANY small farmers in the southern and southwestern counties of Illinois are approaching starvation on account of the almost complete failure of last year's crops. Some have been obliged to sell their stock to provide themselves with means of subsistence.

J. H. RHODES, secretary of the Garfield Monument committe, at Cleveland, and a near friend of Mrs. Garfield, reports that Mrs. Garfield received a letter from Mrs. Scoville, praying for her intercession in behalf of Guiteau, and that he was authorized in Mrs. Garfield's behalf to say that toward the slayer of her husband she cherishes no malice; he must answer only to his God and the American people. For the sister and all members of his family she feels only profound pity. Further than this, she asks to be left alone with her sorrow, and to be spared being dragged into useless and torturing publicity. Mrs. Garfield will not answer the letter.

MILES THOMPSON was hanged at Belleville, Texas, for murder.

THE overflowing of the Mississippi river between Memphis, Tenn., and Vicksburg, Miss., has caused great destruction to dwellings, stock and lands. For three weeks it rained almost incessantly, until at last there was nothing but a watery waste for fifteen miles inland from either bank. Numerous breaks in the levees occurred, cattle and hogs were drowned by the hundreds and barns swept away.

NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & Co., large distillers and whisky manufacturers, of Louisville, Ky., have failed for $1,200,000.

GOVERNOR CAMERON, of Virginia, vetoed the bill against dueling passed by the general assembly.

OWING to crop failures many persons in Arkansas are in a destitute condition. Congressman Dunn, of that State, estimates that at least 300,000 persons will require immediate assistance to prevent great destitution and actual starvation.

From Washington.

THE President nominated John C. New, of Indiana, to be assistant secretary of the treasury.

THE Fitz John Porter case was under consideration at a recent cabinet meeting, and it is believed that action will be taken toward having it re-opened.

JOHN P. GOULD, of New York, has brought to Washington a memorial more than 5,000 feet long and signed by merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, farmers, taxpayers and others residing in nearly every State in the Union. It asks that the tax on bank deposits and the two-cent stamp on checks and drafts may be abolished.

NOMINATIONS for United States consuls were made by the President as follows: Bruno Tzschuk, of Nebraska, at Vera Cruz; Thomas Wilson, of District of Columbia, at Nantes; George Gifford, of Maine, at La Rochelle.

INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONER RAUM has written a letter to the House committee on ways and means, recommending that, as oleomargarine, cider-champagne and glucose are seldom sold to consumers under their proper names, but are used chiefly as adulterants, a tax be placed on them high enough to make them more expensive than the articles which they are used to adulterate, so that their use may be rendered unprofitable.

THE bill for the admission of Southern Dakota as a State has been favorably reported to the House.

THE chief of the bureau of statistics reports that the total values of the exports of domestic breadstuffs for January, 1882, were $11,928,992, and for January, 1881, $14,929,406; for the seven months ended January 31, 1882, $124,072,907, and for the same period in 1881, $168,509,508.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR gave his first state dinner the other night at the White House. The members of the diplomatic corps, with their wives and daughters, were present in full force; and the flowers and other decorations, with the handsome dresses of the ladies, made the scene brilliant in the extreme.

AN anti-polygamy mass meeting, under the auspices of the pastors of the various Protestant churches of Washington, has been held at the Lutheran Memorial church. A number of addresses by clergymen and others were made and resolutions denouncing the polygamous practices of the Mormons were adopted.

AT the opening of the court martial convened to try Sergeant Mason for shooting at Guiteau the accused pleaded not guilty.

THE Washington grand jury indicted several of the star route contractors forming what is called the "Dorsey Combination," and including ex-Senator Dorsey, Thomas J. Brady, ex-second assistant postmaster general, and John R. Dorsey. The grand jury examined fifty-three witnesses, most of whom came from the far West, and its decision was unanimous. The routes upon which the indictments were obtained number about twenty. It is charged that the contractors for these routes bid low and General Brady raised the price high, meantime allowing the contractors to take their own time in beginning service. On twelve routes alone the annual pay was increased from $30,552 to $305,138. The cases will probably not be tried before May.

Foreign News.

CUBA's sugar crop will not prove so large this year as was anticipated.

Two boxes, containing infernal machines, which had been delivered at two different addresses in Edinburgh, exploded on being opened, and eight persons were injured.

A POLICEMAN was shot dead near Galway, Ireland, by unknown parties.

THE Egyptian ministers have decided upon the total abolition of slavery.

A NUMBER of tenant farmers from various counties of Ireland are performing all necessary agricultural work on Mr. Parnell's farm in county Wicklow.

GREAT distress prevails among the people of Sweden, the mildness of the weather preventing them from the transportation of produce by means of sleighs as usual.

AT Durham, England, 120 miners were entombed in the pit by an explosion. Thirty were rescued soon after the explosion. The foul gas suffocated four men in another colliery two miles away.

MORE anti-Jewish disturbances are reported in Russia. In a village near Kichenet ten Jews were beaten nearly to death.

BETWEEN sixty and seventy persons were killed by the colliery explosion in Durham, England.

HERBERT SPENCER, the noted English philosophic writer, is coming to the United States.

SHOTS have been exchanged between the military and the people at Carrick-on-Suir, Ireland.

ENGLAND, Germany, France, Italy and other powers have refused to conclude an international treaty fixing a gold and silver coinage standard.

GREAT indignation and excitement has been aroused in Germany by a speech of General Skobeleff, the prominent Russian officer, bitterly attacking the former country and declaring that a struggle between it and Russia was inevitable, but that the latter country would triumph.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

The report of the cattle commission on the lung plague of cattle was submitted by the president pro tem.... Mr. Jackson introduced a bill appropriating $150,000 as compensation to the agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, for property destroyed at Nashville during the war.... Mr. Call then addressed the Senate in support of his proposed amendment to the pension arrears resolution, declaring in favor of pensions to the survivors of Indian wars prior to 1845.

After being further amended Mr. Edmund's anti-polygamy bill was passed without opposition. The bill provides penalties for polygamy and disqualifies for service as jurors polygamists and persons believing polygamy to be right. The issue of polygamous marriages prior to January 1, 1883, are legitimatized. No polygamist is entitled to vote or hold office. All the registration and elective offices of Utah are declared vacant, and the conduct of elections shall be performed by a board of five persons, not more than three to be members of one political party, to be appointed by the President. The board shall not exclude any person otherwise eligible to vote from the polls on account of any opinion such person may entertain on the subject of polygamy. Each house of the assembly, after its organization, shall have power to decide upon the elections and qualifications of its members; and at or after the first meeting of the legislative assembly whose members shall have been elected according to the provisions of this act, the assembly may make such laws, conformable to the organic act of the Territory, as it shall deem proper concerning the filling of the offices declared vacant by this act.

Mr. Coke reported favorably from the committee on commerce the bill introduced by him in the previous day, appropriating $100,000 to improve the harbor of Galveston, Texas, and it was passed.... Mr. Blair introduced a bill to establish a polytechnic school for the United States or a school for instruction in science and the arts.... Mr. Kellogg introduced bills appropriating $1,500,000 for river improvements and government buildings in Louisiana.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Call, which, at his instance, was tabled to be printed, reciting that the interests of peace between nations, the obligations and rights which are reciprocal between the United States of America and all the other peoples and governments of the Americas, as well as the commercial interests of the people of the United States, render it proper that the government of the United States in some proper form adopt measures to settle the controversy between Chili and Peru, and prevent the forcible dismemberment of Peru; and that a congress, to be convened in Washington city and composed of representatives from the peoples and governments of the different North, South and Central Americas, for the purpose of agreeing upon some just method of settlement of all questions now existing or that shall hereafter arise between the governments, would be a wise and beneficial measure.

House.

In debate on the apportionment bill Mr. Herbert spoke in opposition to any increase in the membership of the House. He favored a constitutional amendment limiting the number of Representatives. Mr. Joyce argued in favor of his amendment fixing the number at 365. Mr. Hewitt said he would vote in favor of the smallest number of Representatives he could get. Mr. Sherwin and Mr. Carpenter supported a bill providing for 325 representatives, based upon the old method of apportionment. Mr. Clements, Mr. Page, Mr. Spooner and Mr. Tillman opposed the bill. The latter was in favor of a House of 600 members—"a Gibraltar impregnable to bribery or intimidation." He also favored a Senate of 300 members. Mr. Cox, of New York, submitted a modification of his amendment so as to fix the total number of Representatives at 319.

The committee to audit the expenses growing out of the death and burial of the late President James A. Garfield, reported through Mr. Cox, of New York, a bill granting a pension of $5,000 a year to Mrs. Lucretia R. Garfield. The bill was passed.... An amendment to the apportionment bill by Mr. Anderson, fixing the number of Representatives at 325 (the present number is 293), was passed by a vote of 162 yeas to 104 nays. The States that gain are: Arkansas, 1; California, 2; Georgia, 1; Illinois, 1; Iowa, 2; Kansas, 4; Kentucky, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Michigan, 2; Minnesota, 2; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 1; Nebraska, 2; New York, 1; North Carolina, 1; Ohio, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 5; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 1. Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont lose one each.

The apportionment bill, which fixes the number of representatives at 325, was passed ....Mr. Valentine, chairman of the committee on agriculture, reported agricultural appropriation bill. Committee of the whole.

The speaker laid before the House a resolution of the legislative assembly of Utah, declaring that the present wild, unreasoning pressure of public opinion has been wrought up by misguided and misinformed religious influence, the promoters of which wish to rivet on the limbs of the citizens of Utah the chains of slavery. Congress is asked not to resort to extreme measures, hurtful in their application, but to appoint a commission of honorable gentlemen to investigate the affairs of Utah. Referred to the committee of the judiciary.... The immediate deficiency bill, which appropriates $1,822,983, was passed by a vote of 155 to 26.

Mr. Hewitt, rising to a question of privilege, said his name had been used without his knowledge or consent by Mr. Shipherd, of the Peruvian company. He was authorized to say the same on behalf of Mr. August Belmont.... Mr. O'Neil introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of war to transfer to the Fairmount Park Art association 100 condemned bronze cannon, for the erection of an equestrian statue to the late James A. Garfield.... The bill to promote the efficiency of the life-saving service and to encourage the saving of life from shipwreck was passed.... The Japanese indemnity fund bill came up. Mr. Williams gave a brief history of the fund. In August, 1864, every claim which the United States had against Japan had been paid to the last dollar. Yet fifteen days later the government had entered into a joint agreement with Great Britain, France and the Netherlands to silence the batteries of some rebellious princes in Japan. The only part which the United States had taken in that expedition was to send one ship with seventeen men and one Parrot gun. It had received for this service the modest little sum of $787,000, which now, with accumulated interest, amounted to $1,770,364, and the honor of the nation required that it should be returned. The rules were suspended, and the bill passed amid applause.

HURLED TO DEATH.

Appalling Effects of an Explosion in a Chester (Pa.) Fireworks Factory.

The people of Chester, Pa., were startled early in the morning by an explosion in the pyrotechnic works of Prof. J. C. Jackson, which killed fourteen persons, seriously wounded about thirty or forty more, and shattered every house in the neighborhood. The scene of the disaster is an isolated district of the city, where only a few shanty dwellers live. The house in which the explosion occurred is an historical structure, having been erected in 1721 by Commodore Porter. Until sixteen years ago it was occupied by Admiral Porter as a residence. It is unpretentious in appearance now, but when it was the home of the Porter family the building was surrounded by a handsome grove of tall trees, which shaded the walks at all hours. The trees still remain, but the ground is a barren waste of land. The building was constructed of stone, and stood on a plaza overlooking the Delaware river. It was about forty feet long and twenty feet wide, with a peaked roof and attic. That part of it not used by the factory was occupied as a dwelling by one white and several colored families. There was a two-story frame extension in the rear, and this was used as a part of the factory. Only four persons had been employed in the factory up to the morning of the explosion. These were the superintendent, Charles Van Horn; a son of Professor Jackson, and two young women. But the demand for railroad torpedoes, which received a sudden stimulus from the Spuyten-Duyvil disaster, had become so great that two or three more young women were engaged, and a room was fitted up for them in the second story of the main building. A fire was lighted in the stove on the morning of the explosion, and Superintendent Van Horn says that 7:20 o'clock he went to look at the stove, found the fire was somewhat low and went down stairs for some wood and coal to rekindle it. As he went down he heard an explosion in the room he had just left, which blew off part of the roof and set the building on fire. It was caused he thought by a puff of coal gas from the stove which set fire to some loose powder scattered on the floor, and this in turn exploded some red fire and rockets which were stored in the room.

An alarm of fire was given, and the three volunteer companies—Moyamensing Hose, Franklin Hose and Handly Hook and Ladder—which comprise the fire department of the city responded at once, though their members were tired by their heavy work at the burning of the Military academy on the previous night. It was stated by the superintendent and believed by the firemen that there was little or no powder in the building, and only a small quantity of comparatively harmless pyrotechnics. Consequently, the men worked without fear, and some of them mounted on the roof of the frame extension to get a good position from which to direct their hose streams, while a great crowd of spectators pressed close about the firemen. Van Horn warned them away, but they would not go. He and a number of others entered the burning building and busied themselves in removing the machinery, while the colored tenants made haste to leave the building. While this work was going on there was another explosion, and this, though slight and unimportant, caused the crowd to withdraw further from the building, thus no doubt preventing a more serious loss of life than actually occurred a few minutes later.

The work of fighting the flames had been going on for about half an hour, and the building was surrounded by a throng of firemen and others, when suddenly a quantity of some terribly explosive substance was reached by the fire, and an entire wing of the stone building was thrown into the air, fragments of stone, timber and human bodies being hurled long distances and scattered over a wide area. Men 150 yards away, who thought they were watching the fire from an entirely safe distance, were struck and killed. Others were dashed against trees and houses with fatal violence. Others again were torn limb from limb, and one man, a colored laborer named Perry Williams, janitor of the National hall and an assistant fireman, who was standing on the roof of the wing in which the explosion took place, was thrown to the top of the main building, where he lodged among the burning rafters, and lay shrieking and howling, roasting to death, for half an hour. He was rescued by a brave carpenter named John W. Cramer, who volunteered to bring him down. He was alive when reached, but died a few minutes later. Anthony Barbour and John Vandegrift, firemen, were standing on a ladder throwing water on the roof of the main building. Barbour was struck by a heavy stone and hurled 150 feet away, where he fell dead and horribly mangled. Vandegrift was blown off the ladder, but was only slightly hurt. Two other firemen were standing on the roof of the frame building when the explosion came, and their dead bodies were picked up nearly 200 yards away. These, however, were almost the only men who were instantly killed among those close to the building; the other victims were struck by flying pieces of the wreck. Among these were John Dicos, a boy, who was found lying on the sidewalk with his head crushed by a stone.

The explosion was followed by a scene of intense excitement. It shook buildings and broke windows all over the city, and called almost the whole population of Chester to the Porter mansion, where they moaned and sobbed with anguish as they recognized friends and loved ones among the sufferers, or ran wildly about looking for those whom they supposed to be among the victims. Women threw up their arms and shrieked or fainted away. Some kneeled on the muddy ground and prayed, while others showed the intensity of their grief only by a convulsive rocking of the body to and fro and a fixed, but vacant, staring at the flames, which now had undisputed possession of the wreck. The firemen dropped their hose and devoted themselves to the work of gathering up the dead and rescuing the wounded. They paid no more attention to danger than before, though two or three other slight explosions warned them that there was still a possibility of it. The bodies of the dead were gathered together before being taken off the ground, and at one time a ghastly heap of half a dozen corpses was piled up in the street. The fragments of bodies which were scattered around were also gathered up and all the dead were carried to the city hall to be identified, after which they were taken to their homes. The wounded were carried into the nearest houses, where they were attended by physicians, all the doctors in Chester and its vicinity having volunteered their services. After seeing that all the dead and wounded who could be reached were cared for, the firemen turned their attention again to the flames, and succeeded in putting out the fire about 10 o'clock, though by that time there was little left to burn.

People who cannot spend the seasons of winds and cold rains in sunny Florida should keep Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in the house. It is the best remedy for Colds and Coughs and will relieve sufferers at once.

A Boy's Luck.

The Norristown (Pa.) Herald in a recent issue referred among others to the following cases of special interest. They are their own commentary. Mr. Samuel C Nyce resides at 308 Marshall street, and holds the responsible position of journal clerk in the Pennsylvania Legislature, at Harrisburg. While Mr. Nyce and family were in the country recently, his boy, aged three years, fell and broke his leg. He recovered, but a very troublesome stiffness set in and he could scarcely use the leg. The injured limb was rubbed several times with St. Jacobs Oil, and the stiffness was so much reduced that the boy was able to use his leg freely. Dr. Knipe said it was the use of St. Jacobs Oil that cured the stiffness Mr. Nyce himself used the Great German Remedy for toothache with good effect, and also for sprain and pains of rheumatic nature, and always with good effect. Mrs. Nyce also says she thinks the Oil is a splendid thing, and she always keeps it on hand.

From Berlin it is announced that an important and somewhat successful experiment has been tried for the importation of meat from the Russian steppes, where enormous herds of cattle abound, the meat of many being allowed to perish after the hides have been secured.

Its Equal is Unknown.

A Lowell (Mass.) paper, so we observe, cites the case of Mr. P. H. Short, proprietor of the Belmont Hotel, that city, who suffered with rheumatism for seventeen years without finding relief from any of the numerous remedies employed until he applied St Jacobs Oil: "I never found any medicine that produced such remarkable and instantaneous effect as it did," says Mr. Short.—Lyons (Ia) Mirror.

There are within a few miles of Los Angeles, Cal., 256,135 bearing orange trees.

Do Likewise.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:—"Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room alone. I began taking your 'Favorite Prescription' and using the local treatment recommended in your 'Common Sense Medical Adviser.' In three months I was *perfectly cured.* I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them *and inclosing a stamped envelope for reply.* I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described my case and treatment used, and earnestly advised them 'to do likewise.' From a great many I have received second letters of thanks stating that they had commenced the treatment and were much better already."

MRS. E. F. MORGAN, New Castle, Me.

SENATOR VOORHEES declares that he has cured himself of the rheumatic gout by taking lemon juice in warm water twice or thrice a day.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets," or sugar-coated granules—the original "Little Liver Pills," (beware of imitations)—cure sick and bilious headache, cleanse the stomach and bowels, and purify the blood. To get genuine, see Dr. Pierce's signature and portrait on government stamp. 25 cents per vial, by druggists.

HARVARD COLLEGE no longer demands that one of the two names on every student's bond shall be that of a Massachusetts citizen.

"Beauty Unadorned (with pimples) is Adorned the Most."

If you desire a fair complexion free from pimples, blotches and eruptions, take "Golden Medical Discovery." By druggists.

A FRENCH duel has, strange to say, resulted fatally, but the principals were not editors but young lieutenants of marines.

A Sure Cure for Fits

Will be sent by mail to any address, postpaid, on receipt of one dollar. Address J. Alonzo Greene, Indian Doctor, 816 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

"Buchupaiba."

Quick, complete cure for kidney affections, irritation, frequent or difficult urination. $1 at druggists. Prepaid by express, $1.25, 6 for $5. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, a medical work for every man—young, middle-aged or old. 125 invaluable prescriptions.

Did You Ever Try It?

VEGETINE put up in powder form comes within the reach of all. By making the medicine yourself you can, from a 50c. package containing the Barks, Roots and Herbs, make two bottles of the liquid VEGETINE. Thousands will gladly avail themselves of this opportunity, who have the conveniences to make the medicine. Full directions in every package.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half-dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with Diseased Lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

ALLEN'S Brain Food-cures Nervous Debility & Weakness of Generative Organs, $1—all druggists. Send for Circular. Allen's Pharmacy, 313 First av., N.Y.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle—Med. Nat live wt.	9¾ @	10
Calves—Poor to Prime Veals...	6¼ @	9½
Sheep	5½ @	6¾
Lambs	6¾ @	7
Hogs—Live	7½ @	7¾
Dressed, city	8⅜ @	8¾
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	5 70 @	8 00
Western, good to choice	5 80 @	8 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red, new	1 35 @	1 36½
No. 1 White, new	1 34 @	1 34½
Rye—State	88 @	95½
Barley—Two-rowed State	90 @	90
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	64 @	68½
Southern Yellow	71½ @	71½
Oats—White State	50 @	52
Mixed Western	44 @	48
Hay—Prime Timothy	85 @	90
Straw—No. 1, Rye	75 @	80
Hops—State, 1881	26 @	28
Pork—Mess, new, for export	17 90 @	18 00
Lard—City Steam	11 10 @	11 10
Refined	11 30 @	11 30
Petroleum—Crude	6⅞ @	7¼
Refined	7⅜ @	7⅜
Butter—State Creamery	32 @	40
Dairy	33 @	39
Western Im. Creamery	32 @	43
Factory	16 @	35
Cheese—State Factory	9 @	13
Skims	3 @	7½
Western	9 @	12½
Eggs—State and Penn	26 @	27
Potatoes—Early Rose, State, bbl	3 25 @	3 37
BUFFALO.		
Steers—Extra	6 00 @	6 25
Lambs—Western	5 50 @	6 50
Sheep—Western	4 75 @	5 50
Hogs, Good to Choice Yorkers	6 85 @	7 00
Flour—C'y Ground, No. 1 Spring	6 75 @	7 25
Wheat—No. 1 Hard Duluth	1 57 @	1 57
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	68½ @	69
Oats—No. 2 Mix. West	48 @	50
Barley—Two-rowed State	90 @	90
BOSTON.		
Beef—Extra plate and family	14 00 @	15 00
Hogs—Live	7 @	7½
Hogs—City Dressed	9 @	9½
Pork—Extra Prime per bbl	15 00 @	15 50
Flour—Spring Wheat Patents	7 50 @	9 00
Corn Mixed and Yellow	73½ @	75
Oats—Extra White	55 @	57
Rye—State	97 @	1 00
Wool—Washed Comb & Delaine	44½ @	46
Unwashed "	30 @	31
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.		
Beef—Extra quality	6 50 @	7 12½
Sheep—Live weight	4 @	6¼
Lambs	6 @	7½
Hogs, Northern, d. w	8¾ @	8¾
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. Ex. Family, good	6 37½ @	6 37½
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 35½ @	1 35½
Rye—State	97 @	97
Corn—State Yellow	69½ @	69½
Oats—Mixed	47 @	47
Butter—Creamery Extra Pa.	45 @	45
Cheese—New York Full Cream	13½ @	13½
Petroleum—Crude	6 @	7
Refined	7¼ @	7¼

TO PROVIDE FOR 1882—SEND
WITHIN ONE WEEK From Date
A 1-Cent Stamp for the PANSY.
A 2-Cent Stamp for BABYLAND.
A 3-Cent Stamp for LITTLE FOLKS' READER.
Three 3-Cent Stamps for WIDE AWAKE.
To D. LOTHROP & CO., Boston, for samples of these Best Magazines in the World for Children. Brilliant Prospectus, Mem. of Prizes, and Illustrated Catalogue free.

$1000 We will give to any one who is troubled with Worms that Van Deusen's Worm Confections will not remove. They have saved the lives of thousands of children. They are made of Roots and Plants. Sure and safe for the most delicate child. Sold at all stores. 25c. a box.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

PATENTS R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Patent Solicitors, Washington, D.C. Our "Scientific Record Hand Book" and "How to Procure Patents" sent free.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Observe Habits of Regularity

In eating, drinking and retiring, as a means of maintaining or restoring health. No less important is it to correct a growing tendency to irregularity in the habit of body. The functions of the bowels cannot be suspended without an accompanying disturbance of the liver and stomach, and other sympathetic evidences of bodily ill-being. A course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will give an impetus to the operation of those organs, which is manifested not only in the beneficial effects it produces upon them, but also in more regular and active bilious secretion, and the disappearance of wind on the stomach, and colicky pains. The waste matter thrown off during the process of digestion is then effectually expelled, and the system more thoroughly purified by the channel devoted to that purpose by nature.

ABOUT 80,000 acres of land between Jaffa and Jerusalem have been secured on which to form a colony for the persecuted Jews of Europe.

The Conqueror.

IRVINGTON, N. Y., May 2, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: *Sirs*—I have used your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and I take pleasure in recommending it as the conqueror of all diseases of the kidneys, liver and urinary organs.

IRA STOCKMAN.

MR. SAMUEL MUSSELMAN and wife, formerly of Page county, Va., now of Ohio, lately celebrated the seventy-second anniversary of their marriage.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Address as above without delay.

P. S.—No risk is incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits and general debility, in their various forms; also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

Murder will out, so will the fact that CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum, the natural hair renewer and restorer, is the best preparation ever invented, and excels all other hair dressings.

Vegetine.
Kidney Complaints.
DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.
The symptoms of an acute attack of inflammation of the kidneys are as follows: Fever, pain in the small of the back, and thence shooting downward; numbness of the thigh, vomiting, usually at first a deep red color of the urine, which becomes pale and colorless as the disease increases, and is discharged very often with pain and difficulty; costiveness, and some degree of colic. In chronic diseases of the kidneys the symptoms are pain in the back and limbs, dryness of the skin, frequent urinations (especially at night), general dropsy, headache, dizziness of sight, indigestion and palpitation of the heart, gradual loss of strength, paleness and puffiness of the face, cough and shortness of breath.
In diseases of the kidneys the VEGETINE gives immediate relief. It has never failed to cure when it is taken regularly and directions followed. In many cases it may take several bottles, especially cases of long standing. It acts directly upon the secretions, cleansing and strengthening, removing all obstructions and impurities. A great many can testify to cases of long standing having been perfectly cured by the VEGETINE, even after trying many of the known remedies which are said to be expressly for this disease.
KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
CINCINNATI, O., March 19, 1871.
H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—I have used your VEGETINE for some time, and can truthfully say it has been a great benefit to me; and to those suffering from disease of the Kidneys I cheerfully recommend it.
Respectfully, O. H. SMITH.
Attested to by E. B. Ashfield, Druggist, Cor. Eighth and Central Avenue.
CINCINNATI, O., April 19, 1877.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:
I have suffered several years with the Kidney Complaint, and was induced to try VEGETINE. I have taken several bottles of your preparation, and I am convinced it is a valuable remedy. It has done me more good than any other medicine. I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from Kidney Complaints. Yours respectfully, J. S. McMILLEN, First Bookkeeper for Newhall, Gale & Co., Flour Merchants, No. 86 West Front St., Cincinnati, O.
VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who have been long and painful sufferers.
Vegetine
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

FOR LADIES ONLY.
The "Ladies' Medical Association." Remedies for all diseases of women are prepared by the most competent and reliable physicians, who have made such diseases a special life study. Patients can be successfully treated by mail. ADVICE FREE. Letters strictly confidential. Send description of symptoms; or, if not in need of remedies, send for our "Hints to Ladies," which gives novel and interesting information for ladies only. It will please you. Free. Address Mrs. SARAH J. VAN BUREN, Secretary, 192 Franklin Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

SILVER WATCHES FREE!
Every week Solid Silver Hunting-case Watches are given away with The Boys' Champion. The names of those who get watches are published each week. It is the Best Boys' Paper in the World. Send 5 cents for a sample copy to CHAMPION PUBLISHING CO., 194 William St., New York City.

RHEUMATISM
Gout, Gravel, Diabetes. The Vegetal French Salicylates, only harmless specifics proclaimed by science, relieve at once, cure within four days. Box $1, mailed. Genuine has red seal and signature of L. A. PARIS & Co., only agents, 102 W. 14th St., N.Y. Ask your druggist for the Genuine. Write for book and references.

CONSUMPTION!
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

THE FAMILY LIBRARY
Contains splendid new and complete Novels. Send 5 cents for sample number. INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO., 29 and 31 Beekman St., New York.

NO PAY TILL CURED. Sufferers of Nasal and Bronchial CATARRH desiring a sure, permanent cure, without risk of failure or expense, until a cure is effected, will address at once for Circulars, DR. WM. HANSCHE, Centreville, Ind.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY. The original and only Prof. MARTINEZ the Great Spanish Seer and Wizard will for 30 cents with age, height, color of eyes, and lock of hair, send a correct picture of your future husband or wife, psychologically predicted, with name, time and place of meeting, and date of marriage. Money returned to all not satisfied. Address Prof. L. Martinez, 10 Mont'y Pl. Boston, Mass.

Diary Free for 1882, with improved Interest Table, Calendar, etc. Sent to any address on receipt of two Three-Cent Stamps. Address CHARLES E. HIRES, 48 N. Delaware Ave., Phila.

ENGINES (Traction & Portable) for Farm, Saw Mill & Plantation. For prices, etc. write THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO. Mansfield, O.

ELECTRIC BELTS. A perfect cure for premature debility. Send for circular. DR. J. KARR, 832 Broadway, New York.

$100 REWARD for case of Nervous Debility, Blood or Kidney Disease not cured by Dr. Fitler, 909 Walnut, Phila. 1000 references sent free. Cure guaranteed.

$777 A YEAR AND EXPENSES TO AGENTS. Outfit free. Address P. O. Vickery, Augusta, Me.

$225 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—90 best selling articles in the world; 1 sample free. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

YOUNG MEN If you want to learn Telegraphy in a few months, and be certain of a situation, address Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per ct. National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

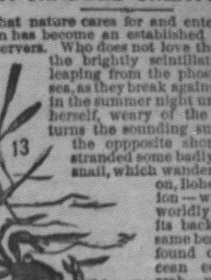
WATCHES Catalogue free. Address, Standard American Watch Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

GUNS Revolvers. Catalogue free. Address Great West. Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CARD COLLECTORS, a handsome set of Cards for three-cent stamp. A. G. BASSETT, Rochester, N. Y.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Add's H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

A CRABBED CREATURE.



That nature cares for and entertains her own has become an established fact to all observers. Who does not love the sound of the brightly scintillating waves leaping from the phosphorescent sea, as they break against the rocks in the summer night until Nature herself, weary of the operation, turns the sounding surf towards the opposite shore, leaving stranded some badly-mutilated snail, which wanders solemnly on, Bohemian fashion—with all its worldly store upon its back. On the same beach may be found our crustacean edible—the crab—whose chief apology for existing at all seems to be its ability to furnish a delectable meal to fortunate bipeds. The crab being covered with a hard, impenetrable shell, it is not easy to molest or make him afraid; therefore he wages war in his watery world unceasingly when once attacked. Although tiny, he cannot be said to be devoid of understanding, having ten legs to assist his locomotion; this, however, avails him little, for, when conquered, he never turns his back to his enemy, starting into a bold run, but, like many politicians during election time, slips off sideways. There comes a time in the life of this pugnacious fellow when the years bring him more bone and muscle than he can dispose of with comfort, and he finds himself in a very tight place; his shoes pinch him and he begins to realize the practicability of applying to Dame Nature for more room or a house in proportion to his increasing size. Nature slowly responds to the call; but in her own good time provides a new home, so that the enterprising little creature does not wander about homeless, but is provided for suitably, as was the old sailor, who dropped his rheumatism and crabbedness when he applied the Great German Remedy, ST. JACOBS OIL. This last, however, may sound rather fishy to the skeptical reader, and to such we would reply in language too plain to be misunderstood—in words illustrating facts that even the waves of time cannot wash away or scaly epithets affect. ST. JACOBS OIL to-day has rendered the lives and homes of myriads of sufferers brighter than ever the electric light can, which people pause to admire along the way. Still more happily served than the old sailor was an invalid, who wrote thus concerning his case:

"CROOKED HAERTEL."

Accept a thousand thanks for that "golden remedy." I suffered for many years with rheumatic pain in my limbs. My legs were drawn together, and people called me "Crooked Haertel." I used ST. JACOBS OIL and was cured, and now feel so well that I think I could dance, as in my young days. JOHN HAERTEL, *Fremont, Ill.*

NYNU—7

PEERLESS "WILSONIA."
WILLIAM WILSON,
Medical Electrician,
465 Fulton St., Brooklyn,
May be consulted daily from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M., free of charge. "THE WILSONIA" MAGNETIC GARMENTS will cure every form of disease, no matter of how long standing. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURES in Brooklyn and New York. WINTER IS UPON US. PROTECT YOURSELVES against asthma or consumption by wearing "WILSONIA" clothing. Cold feet are the precursors of endless ills that flesh is heir to. Wear the "WILSONIA" soles and avoid such danger. TAKE MEDICINE AND DIE. WEAR "WILSONIA" AND LIVE. BEWARE OF FRAUDS. Bogus garments are on the market. The "WILSONIA" is studded with metallic eyelets, showing the metals on the face. All others are frauds. Send for pamphlets containing testimonials from the best people in America who have been cured after all forms of medicine had failed. Note our addresses:
NO. 465 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.
NO. 695 BROADWAY, NO. 1337 BROADWAY, NO. 2310 THIRD AVE., NEW YORK.
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"JUST LET ME SHOW YOU"
DR. FOOTE'S HAND-BOOK OF HEALTH HINTS AND READY RECIPES.
Worth $25. Cost 25c.
By the author of "PLAIN HOME TALK" AND "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE."
128 PAGES of Advice about Daily Habits, and Recipes for Cure of Common Ailments; a valuable Book of Reference for every family. Only 25 cts. The Hand-book contains chapters on Hygiene for all seasons, Common Sense on Common Ills, Hygienic Curative Measures, Knacks Worth Knowing, hints on Bathing, on Nursing the Sick, on Emergencies, together with some of the Private Formulæ of Dr. FOOTE, and other physicians of high repute, and for preparing food for invalids. AGENTS WANTED.
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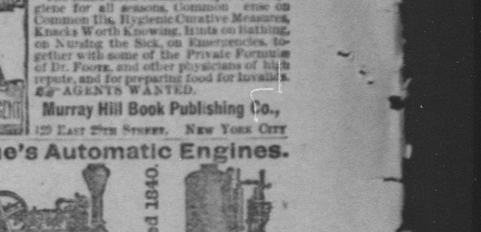

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Reliable, Durable and Economical, will furnish a horse power with ⅓ less fuel and water than any other Engine built, not fitted with an Automatic Cut-off. Send for Illustrated Catalogue "J," for Information & Prices. B. W. PAYNE & SONS, Box 860, Corning, N.Y.

FITS A Leading London Physician Establishes an Office in New York for the Cure of Epileptic Fits.
From Am. Journal of Medicine.
Dr. Ab. Meserole (late of London), who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any other living physician. His success has simply been astonishing; we have heard of cases of over 20 years' standing successfully cured by him. He has published a work on this disease, which he sends, with a large bottle of his wonderful cure, free to any sufferer who may send their express and post-office address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Dr. Ab. Meserole, No. 96 John St., N. Y.

THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE GUITEAU TRIAL
This is the only complete and fully illustrated "Life and Trial of Guiteau." It contains all the testimony of the experts and other noted witnesses; all the speeches made by the cunning assassin in his great efforts to escape the gallows by feigning insanity. Beware of catchpenny books. Millions of people are waiting for this work. Agents wanted. Circulars free. Extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

PENSIONS TO ALL
Soldiers that were disabled by wounds or disease, loss of a finger or toe, piles, diarrhœa, rupture, loss of eyesight, loss of hearing, heart and lung disease, rheumatism, or any other disease or hurt by accident or otherwise, gives you a pension. Widows, children, fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters are entitled to pensions. Pensions procured where discharge is lost. New discharges obtained. New laws give increase of from $2.00 to $72.00 per month. Pensions for soldiers dishonorably discharged or charged with desertion. ABANDONED & REJECTED pension claims a specialty. Advice FREE. Ad's (with stamp) E. F. Pritchard, Washington, D. C.

NEW RICH BLOOD!
Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

DIPHTHERIA!
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Maine.

PENSIONS For SOLDIERS, widows, fathers, mothers or children. Thousands yet entitled. Pensions given for loss of finger, toe, eye or rupture, varicose veins or any Disease. Thousands of pensioners and soldiers entitled to INCREASE and BOUNTY. PATENTS procured for Inventors. Soldiers land warrants procured, bought and sold. Soldiers and heirs apply for your rights at once. Send 2 stamps for "The Citizen-Soldier," and Pension and Bounty laws blanks and instructions. We can refer to thousands of Pensioners and Clients. Address N. W. Fitzgerald & Co. PENSION & PATENT ATT'YS, Lock Box 588, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—A Reliable Salesman, with established trade among first-class retail grocers, to sell Teas, either on commission or division of profits. Best of references must accompany applications to receive attention. TEAS, 102 Water Street, New York.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Add's TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

SONGS, One Cent Each
1 Baby Mine.
3 The Old Cabin Home.
4 The Little Ones at Home.
12 See That My Grave's Kept Green.
13 Grandfather's Clock.
18 Where Was Moses when the Light Went Out.
24 Sweet By and By.
29 Whoa, Emma.
33 When You and I Were Young, Maggie.
39 When I Saw Sweet Nellie Home.
44 Take this Letter to My Mother.
45 A Model Love Letter—comic.
48 Wife's Commandments—comic.
49 Husband's Commandments—comic.
56 Little Old Log Cabin in the Lane.
58 Marching Through Georgia.
59 Widow in the Cottage by the Sea.
65 The Minstrel Boy.
70 Take Back the Heart.
73 The Faded Coat of Blue.
77 My Old Kentucky Home, Good Night.
84 I'll be all Smiles to Night Love.
86 Listen to the Mocking Bird.
89 Her Bright Smile Haunts Me Still
94 Sunday Night When the Parlor's Full.
96 The Gypsy's Warning.
98 'Twas But a Little Faded Flower.
104 The Girl I Left Behind Me.
105 Little Buttercup.
107 Carry Me Back to Old Virginny.
112 The Old Man's Drunk Again.
116 I Am Waiting, Essie Dear.
119 Take Me Back to Home & Mother
120 Come, Sit by My Side, Darling.
121 Kiss Me; Kiss Your Darling.
122 A Flower from Mother's Grave.
124 The Old Log Cabin on the Hill.
130 Coming Thro' the Rye.
131 Must We, Then, Meet as Strangers
133 The Kiss Behind the Door.
139 I'll Remember You, Love, in My Prayers.
146 You May Look, but Musn't Touch.
150 There's Always a Seat in the Parlor for You.
152 I've no Mother Now, I'm Weeping
158 Massa's in de Cold, Cold Ground.
160 Say a Kind Word When You Can.
165 I Cannot Sing the Old Songs.
166 Norah O'Neal.
167 Waiting, My Darling, for Thee.
168 Jennie the Flower of Kildare.
170 I'm Lonely Since My Mother Died
172 Tenting on the Old Camp Ground.
178 Don't You Go, Tommy, Don't Go.
180 Willie, We have Missed You.
182 Over the Hills to the Poor House.
185 Don't be Angry with Me, Darling.
191 Flirtation of the Fan.
192 Why did She Leave Him?
194 Thou Hast Learned to Love Another.
195 There's None Like a Mother.
204 You Were False, but I'll Forgive.
209 Whisper Softly, Mother's Dying.
211 Write Me, Love Me, When I'm Old.
220 Annie Laurie.
222 Sherman's March to the Sea.
226 Come, Birdie, Come.
228 Love Among the Roses.
232 Old Arm Chair (as sung by Barry.)
234 The Sailor's Grave.
236 In the Garden Farmer's Daughter; or Chickens
243 Oh! Dem Golden Slippers.
246 Poor, but a Gentleman Still.
248 Nobody's Darling but Mine.
251 Put My Little Shoes Away.
253 Darling Nellie Gray.
255 Little Brown Jug.
256 Ben Bolt.
257 Good-Bye Sweetheart.
263 Sadie Ray.
269 Tim Finigan's Wake.
273 The Hat My Father Wore.
275 I've Only Been Down to the Club.
277 Kiss Me Again.
279 The Vacant Chair.
280 The Sweet Sunny South.
283 Come Home Father.
284 Little Maggie May.
288 Molly Bawn.
289 Sally in Our Ally.
292 Poor Old Ned.
293 Man in the Moon is Looking.
295 Broken Down.
300 My Little One's Waiting for Me.
301 I'll Go Back to my Old Love Again
302 The Butcher Boy.
303 I'se Gwine Back to Dixie.
305 Where is My Boy To-Night.
306 The Five Cent Shave.
319 Linger, Not Darling.
320 Dancing in the Sunlight.
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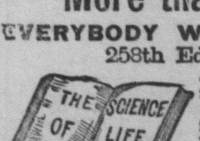

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